

PROGRAM MANUAL FOR HILTOP

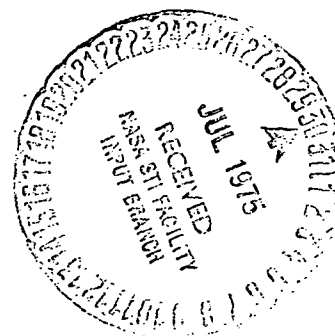
A Heliocentric Interplanetary Low Thrust
Trajectory Optimization Program

Part I - User's Guide

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A HELIOCENTRIC INTERPLANETARY LOW THRUST
TRAJECTORY OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM. PART 1:
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SUMMARY

This report describes a Phase A performance-analysis computer program, HILTOP, that has been developed explicitly to generate optimum electric propulsion trajectory data for missions of interest in the exploration of the solar system. HILTOP is a double-precision, FORTRAN IV, IBM 360 production program which is primarily designed to evaluate the performance capabilities of electric propulsion systems and which may, in the hands of a skilled analyst, perform efficiently in the simulation of a wide variety of interplanetary missions. HILTOP uses numerical integration of the two-body, three-dimensional equations of motion and the Euler-Lagrange equations. It contains transversality conditions which permit the rapid generation of converged maximum-payload trajectory data, and allows the optimization of numerous other performance indices for which no transversality conditions are included. In addition to optimizing the thrust direction and on-off switch times, other significant performance parameters that can be optimized are jet exhaust speed, power level, hyperbolic excess speeds, launch asymptote geocentric declination, flight time and launch date. The ability to simulate constrained optimum solutions, including trajectories having specified propulsion time and constant thrust cone angle, are also optionally available. The program is designed to handle multiple-target missions with various types of encounters, such as rendezvous, stopover, orbital capture, and flyby. Performance requirements for a variety of launch vehicles may be determined. The documentation includes problem formulation, program usage specifications, sample problems, and detailed subroutine descriptions.

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NOMENCLATURE

Generally, upper-case symbols denote vectors and lower-case symbols denote scalars. Lower-case symbols with bars denote unit vectors. The abbreviations EPS for electric propulsion system and BVP for boundary value problem are used.

a	EPS instantaneous thrust acceleration; semi-major axis
a_c	Semi-major axis of primary-target capture orbit
a_i	Solar power law coefficients
\bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2	} Arbitrary unit vectors used in (132) and (139)
b	A coefficient in the efficiency law
b_1 b_2 b_3	} Launch vehicle coefficients
C	Vector constant of optimal rocket problem, expression (63)
C°	Radians-to-degrees conversion factor
c	EPS jet exhaust speed (constant); abbreviation for cosine function
c_r	Retro stage jet exhaust speed
c_1	Auxiliary quantity given by expression (74)
c_1 c_2 c_3	} Coefficients in quadratic expression for Δv_i , expression (78).
d	A coefficient in the efficiency law; an auxiliary quantity in the coast-phase solution; solar flux density
E	Eccentric anomaly (a scalar)

e	A coefficient in the efficiency law; the base of the natural logarithms; eccentricity; subscript denoting Earth
\bar{e}_h	Spacecraft unit angular momentum vector
\bar{e}_r	Spacecraft unit radius vector
\bar{e}_t	EPS unit thrust vector
\bar{e}_v	Spacecraft unit velocity vector
e_x	Retro stage characteristic speed exponential factor given by expression (76)
\bar{e}_λ	Unit primer vector
F	Auxiliary scalar function defined by (215)
f	EPS instantaneous thrust magnitude; f-function of the f and g series; subscript denoting a desired value; true anomaly; auxiliary variable defined by equation (147)
f_r	Retro stage thrust magnitude
f_x	Auxiliary quantity given by expression (77)
G_i	Auxiliary scalar functions in the coast-phase solution, equation (45)
g	EPS reference thrust acceleration; g-function of the f and g series; BVP point-constraint geometric mean of the weighting factors
g_x	Auxiliary quantity given by expression (97)
H	Spacecraft angular momentum vector
h	Magnitude of spacecraft angular momentum vector
\bar{h}	Spacecraft unit angular momentum vector
h_v	Variational Hamiltonian
$\left. \begin{matrix} h_x \\ h_y \\ h_z \end{matrix} \right\}$	Cartesian components of spacecraft angular momentum vector

h_{σ}	Thrust-switching step-function
i	Subscript pertaining to an intermediate target; inclination to ecliptic; general subscript or running index; inclination of parking orbit about Earth
\bar{i}	Unit vector along x-axis
i_{\max}	Parking orbit inclination associated with range safety limit
J	Index-set of the BVP dependent variables
\bar{j}	Unit vector along y-axis
j_p	Unspecified-reference-power indicator
j_{ps}	EPS propulsion system jettison indicator (retro maneuver)
j_r	Retro stage existence indicator
j_t	EPS tankage jettison indicator (retro maneuver)
k	Arbitrary positive constant associated with performance index; temporary variable ultimately equated to inverse of the characteristic degradation time
\bar{k}	Unit vector along z-axis
k_c	Auxiliary quantity given by expression (75)
k_{drop}	Intermediate-target drop-mass factor defined by expression (6)
k_{rt}	Retro stage tankage mass factor defined by expression (11)
k_s	EPS structure mass factor defined by expression (8)
k_{samp}	Intermediate-target sample-mass factor defined by expression (6)
k_t	EPS tankage mass factor defined by expression (7)
L	Launch site latitude (scalar)
M	Mean anomaly (scalar)

M_0
 M_1
 M_2
 M_3
 M_4
 M_5

} Coefficients used in computing nuclear and total magnitudes of a celestial body (scalars)

M_N Nuclear magnitude (scalar)

M_T Total magnitude (scalar)

m Spacecraft total mass variable

\bar{m} Auxiliary unit vector given by expression (32)

m_{drop} Intermediate-target drop-mass given by expression (6)

m_{net} Net spacecraft mass

m_o Initial spacecraft mass (payload of launch vehicle) given by expression (2)

m_p EPS propellant mass

m_{ps} Electric propulsion system mass given by expression (4)

m_r Retro stage mass

m_{rp} Retro stage propellant mass given by expression (9)

m_{rs} Retro stage structure mass defined by expression (11)

m_{rst} Retro stage structure and tankage mass given by expression (11)

m_s EPS structure mass

m_{samp} Intermediate-target sample-mass given by expression (6)

m_t EPS tankage mass

Δm_p Propellant mass increment due to primary-target spiral maneuver

n Exponent in step-size law, expression (39); subscript denoting time at the primary target; number of BVP dependent variables

\bar{n}	Unit vector normal to the solar arrays
\bar{n}_p	Unit vector directed along a planet's north pole
o	Subscript denoting launch time; subscript denoting the beginning of a computation step
P	A celestial body's position vector; BVP partial derivative matrix
p	EPS instantaneous power; subscript denoting a perturbed, or neighboring, parameter; auxiliary variable in equations (79)
Δp	Ratio of housekeeping to reference power, p_h/p_{ref}
p_a	Total instantaneous power developed by arrays
p_h	Housekeeping power
p_{ref}	EPS reference power
$\left. \begin{matrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$	Auxiliary quantities in coast-phase solution, expressions (54) and (55)
q	Auxiliary variable in equations (79); solar array radiation damage factor
R	Spacecraft position vector
r	Magnitude of R
r_a	Primary-target capture-orbit apocenter distance
r_c	Earth-to-spacecraft communication distance
\bar{r}_n	Unit vector along line of ascending node
r_p	Primary-target capture-orbit pericenter distance; primary-target swingby passage-distance
\bar{r}_p	Swingby passage-distance unit vector
r_{peak}	Value of r for which γ -curve is at a maximum
s	Abbreviation for sine function; auxiliary variable used in equations (79); degradation time

\bar{s}	Unit vector directed toward Canopus
t	Time
t_b	Retro maneuver burn time given by expression (12)
Δt	Time-increment due to primary-target spiral maneuver
u	Generalized universal anomaly during thrust phases
Δu	Generalized universal anomaly increment, equivalent to the computation step-size during numerical integration
v	Magnitude of spacecraft velocity
v_c	Characteristic speed of a rocket maneuver
v_e	Escape speed from launch parking orbit
v_g	Minimum velocity impulse required for non-coplanar injection from a circular orbit to a given excess velocity
v_o	Speed of a spacecraft in a circular orbit
v_p	Planetocentric speed at primary-target swingby closest-approach point; auxiliary speed given by equation (72)
V_∞	Hyperbolic excess velocity (or encounter velocity)
$V_{\infty A}$	Swingby planet arrival hyperbolic excess velocity
$V_{\infty D}$	Swingby planet departure hyperbolic excess velocity
v_∞	Hyperbolic excess speed (or encounter speed)
Δv	Retro stage impulsive velocity increment magnitude; characteristic velocity associated with primary-target spiral maneuver; incremental speed required at powered swingby
$\Delta v'$	Retro stage total velocity increment magnitude
Δv_o	Minimum incremental velocity (magnitude) for coplanar boost out of circular orbit
Δv_g	Velocity penalty due to noncoplanar boost out of circular orbit

Δv_i	Velocity penalty due to launch azimuth
w	Auxiliary variable in equations (79)
x	First Cartesian component of position; a general variable; a general state variable; auxiliary variable in equations (79)
y	Second Cartesian component of position; auxiliary variable in equations (79)
z	Third Cartesian component of position
α	EPS specific mass; geocentric right ascension of launch excess velocity
α_A α_D }	Auxiliary parameters defined by equations (211) and (212)
α_a	Specific mass of the solar arrays
α_c	Communication angle (Sun-Earth-spacecraft)
α_t	Specific mass of the power conditioning and thruster subsystem
α_1 α_2 }	Arbitrary, independent angles defining orientation of excess velocity in (132) and (139)
β	Independent variable of coast-phase solution, also generalized to be the independent variable on the entire trajectory
β_0	Value of β at the beginning of a computation step
$\Delta\beta$	Computation step size (increment of trajectory independent variable)
γ	Normalized power function
γ'	$\partial\gamma/\partial r$
γ^*	$\partial\gamma/\partial d$, where d is the solar flux density
δ	Launch hyperbolic-excess-velocity asymptote declination; BVP dependent-variable tolerance
δ_A δ_D }	Bend angles of hyperbolic arrival and departure trajectories, expression (213)

δ_T	Total bend angle given by expression (214)
δ_{ij}	Kronecker delta function
ϵ	Auxiliary quantity in the coast-phase solution; obliquity of the Earth's equator to the ecliptic
η	EPS efficiency
η'	$d\eta/dc$
θ	In-plane thrust angle
θ_i	Travel angle increment
θ_t	Travel angle
Λ	Primer vector (adjoint to spacecraft velocity)
λ	Magnitude of Λ ; a general adjoint variable; the iterator inhibitor
λ_c	Adjoint variable associated with jet exhaust speed
λ_g	Adjoint variable associated with reference thrust acceleration
λ_s	Adjoint variable associated with degradation time
λ_x	Thrust cone angle Lagrange multiplier
λ_ν	Adjoint variable associated with mass ratio
λ_τ	Adjoint variable associated with propulsion time
λ_ϕ	Adjoint variable associated with thrust cone angle
μ	Gravitational constant of the sun; a general gravitational constant
μ_t	Gravitational constant of the primary target
ν	Mass ratio
$\Delta\nu$	Mass ratio increment at an intermediate target
π	Performance index; ratio of circle circumference to diameter
π_x	Partial derivative of π with respect to arbitrary variable x .

ρ	Auxiliary variable used in equations (79)
σ	Thrust switch function
σ^*	Special form of thrust switch function, given by equation (186)
σ_r	Portion of total thrust switch function, given by (193)
$\Delta\sigma$	Propulsion-corner-proximity tolerance-interval
τ	EPS propulsion time
τ_d	Characteristic degradation time
Φ	Transformation matrix for rotating from ecliptic to equatorial coordinate system
ϕ	Thrust cone angle (between thrust and radius)
χ	Angle between normal to solar arrays and the spacecraft-sunline
ψ	Out-of-plane thrust angle
Ω	Longitude of ascending node of an orbit
ω	Angular position from the ascending node of an orbit to the spacecraft; argument of perifocus of an orbit

I. INTRODUCTION

HILTOP is a Phase A performance analysis computer program that has been developed explicitly for the purpose of generating optimum electric propulsion trajectories that are of interest for the exploration of the solar system. The program contains a propulsion system model that assumes jet exhaust speed (specific impulse) is held constant throughout the flight, while power and thrust may either be held constant, to simulate nuclear electric, or varied with solar distance, to simulate solar electric propulsion. The thrust direction time history and the engine on-off times are determined by the program to extremize a pre-selected performance index. The indirect optimization method is employed for this purpose. A basic knowledge of optimization theory is required to understand this report. For a discussion of optimization theory, see Reference [1].

The electric propulsion system is permitted to operate throughout the heliocentric flight. The initial conditions of the heliocentric flight are assumed to be established impulsively by a conventional launch vehicle. Two distinct problem formulations are available. In the launch vehicle dependent formulation, the initial spacecraft mass (i.e., the payload of the launch vehicle) is a specified function of the launch hyperbolic excess speed and launch parking orbit inclination, and these two parameters are available as independent parameters to optimize the distribution of performance between the launch vehicle and the electric propulsion system. In the launch vehicle independent formulation, the reference power is specified and the initial spacecraft mass is optimized for a given launch excess speed to maximize net spacecraft mass. In either formulation the hyperbolic geocentric trajectory ultimately established by the launch vehicle is then considered from the viewpoint of asymptotic expansion theory and the spacecraft's motion is added to the motion of the Earth relative to the Sun. Only zero order terms of the expansion are retained such that the initial heliocentric position of the spacecraft is equal to the position of the Earth on the prescribed launch date, and the initial heliocentric velocity of the spacecraft is equal to the vector sum

of the Earth's heliocentric velocity and the launch hyperbolic excess velocity. The direction of the launch excess velocity is determined as part of the optimization problem.

HILTOP may simulate missions having as many as four targets (celestial objects) along a trajectory. One target is designated as the "primary" target (which may be absent in such missions as, for example, extra-ecliptic probes). In addition, up to three "intermediate" targets are permissible, such that the intermediate targets are visited prior to the primary target. At present, intermediate targets must be relatively massless objects such as comets and asteroids, because the gravitational perturbing effect of an intermediate target on the spacecraft is not coded into the program. In addition, the spacecraft is optionally permitted to swing-by the primary target and continue onward ballistically to up to 5 "post-swingby" targets. A multiple-target mission may consist of any combination of flybys, rendezvous, and stopovers involving the intermediate targets including possible sample retrievals and dropoffs of instrument packages.

A power degradation model has been incorporated into the formulation of HILTOP. The model allows a single parameter (denoted "characteristic degradation time") to describe the power degradation behavior of an electric propulsion spacecraft to a degree which fundamentally affects the solution to the trajectory optimization problem.

The option of simulating spacecraft housekeeping power applies to solar electric propulsion with specified reference power. The housekeeping power is a specified constant power generated by the solar arrays and shunted away from the thruster power-conditioners and directly to the spacecraft payload for "housekeeping" purposes. A solution to the problem of optimizing electric propulsion heliocentric trajectories, including the effects of geocentric launch asymptote declination on launch vehicle performance capability, is developed using variational calculus techniques. The model of the launch vehicle per-

formance includes a penalty associated with a non-easterly launch plus another penalty arising from a non-coplanar launch from the parking orbit. Provisions for range safety constraints are included. Optimal trajectories will generally have the launch excess velocity offset from the initial primer vector.

The program's ability to simulate all-ballistic missions includes powered and unpowered multiple swingby missions with an optional deep space burn. This capability renders HILTOP a powerful tool for ballistic mission design and optimization, with tremendous flexibility for creating imaginative multi-target mission profiles.

For planetary orbiter or asteroid or comet rendezvous missions, a computational technique similar to that for launch is provided to include a high-thrust retro maneuver to achieve the desired arrival conditions at the primary target. The arrival hyperbolic excess speed at the primary target is available as an independent parameter to optimize the distribution of performance between the retro stage, of specified thrust and specific impulse, and the electric propulsion system.

The use of the zero order asymptotic matching to account for high-thrust maneuvers in the vicinity of a planet permits all trajectory computations to be carried out in the heliocentric reference frame where a central, inverse square gravitational field is assumed. The location and motion of the planets within this system are defined as functions of time through an analytic ephemeris routine which contains osculating planetary orbital elements which are quadratic functions of time. Comets and asteroids are assumed to have constant orbital elements. The motion of the spacecraft in the heliocentric reference frame under the influence of the electric propulsion system is governed by a set of first and second order ordinary differential equations, known as the state equations. Associated with the state equations is another set of first and second order ordinary differential equations, known as the adjoint equations, which are inherent in the application of the indirect method of optimization. These two sets of equations must be solved

simultaneously. During thrust phases the solution is obtained by numerical integration; however, during coast phases, an analytic solution of the differential equations is known and is employed.

The program is coded to yield a complete optimum solution by the indirect method only for the problem of maximizing net spacecraft mass. The reason for the restriction to a single performance index for the complete solution is that the transversality conditions, which comprise a portion of the Necessary Conditions of the solution, are dependent upon the choice of performance index and only one set of these conditions is presently coded. Coincidentally, however, a complete set of Necessary Conditions is also available for the problem of minimum flight time with fixed net spacecraft mass because the transversality conditions for this problem are identical to those for maximum net spacecraft mass with fixed flight time. A large variety of specific problems may be posed within the framework of these two general problems.

The program iterator routine, whose primary function is to solve the boundary value problem that arises in all trajectory optimization problems, is, in fact, a generalized parameter optimization package. The iterator has two basic modes of operation: (1) the satisfy mode in which the sole purpose is to satisfy all specified boundary conditions, and (2) the improve mode in which a gradient technique is employed to improve a selected performance index while maintaining satisfaction of the specified boundary conditions. This iterator may be used in the following manner. If the specific problem to be solved is contained in one of the two general classes of problems indicated in the preceding paragraph, then all Necessary Conditions, including transversality conditions, are available for evaluation in the program. These transversality conditions are included as part of the boundary conditions, and there results a two point boundary value problem with an equal number of boundary conditions and unknown parameters. A solution of this boundary value problem is assumed to be a solution of the original optimization problem (specified problem to be solved); consequently,

the complete solution to the original problem is assumed to be obtained upon the successful convergence in the satisfy mode. If, however, all of the required transversality conditions are not available for evaluation within the program, as in the case of a performance index other than as indicated in the preceding paragraph, then there will exist more independent parameters than boundary conditions that can be invoked. Thus, an infinite number of solutions exists to the boundary value problem posed, and all degrees of freedom may be used to improve the selected performance index. For such a problem, the iterator first solves the overdetermined boundary value problem in the satisfy mode, and then proceeds to the improve mode, in which the performance index is successively improved while maintaining approximate satisfaction of the boundary conditions. When the performance index can no longer be improved on successive iterations, the iterator assumes that the extremum has been successfully isolated and terminates the search. An important feature of the improve mode is that any program parameter that is available for specification as a boundary condition may be chosen as a performance index. Consequently, the program provides considerable flexibility in treating a variety of problems. The primary drawback of the improve mode is that it is costly and time consuming to use extensively because of the normally slow convergence rates concomitant with direct techniques, and therefore it is highly recommended that the problem of interest be posed within the framework of the satisfy mode whenever possible.

II. FORMULATION

A. SPACECRAFT AND TRAJECTORY MODELS.

The following discussion is oriented toward the programming logic aspects of the HILTOP computer program. For the sake of simplicity and clarity, the discussion of solar array radiation degradation is discussed separately in Section C.

1. Spacecraft Mass Components. The spacecraft is composed of an electric propulsion system and associated tankage and propellant masses, a structure mass component, a retro propulsion component (for maneuvers about a primary target), a set of instrument package masses to be dropped at intermediate targets and a net spacecraft mass as follows:

$$m_o = m_{ps} + m_p + m_t + m_s + m_r + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} m_{\text{drop } i} + m_{\text{net}}, \quad (1)$$

where m_o is the initial spacecraft mass; m_{ps} , m_p , m_t are the electric propulsion engine and powerplant, propellant and tankage masses, respectively; m_s is the structure component; m_r is the retro propulsion mass; $m_{\text{drop } i}$ is the instrument package mass left at the i^{th} target; and m_{net} is net spacecraft mass (payload). In the analysis to follow, the subscript o denotes the launch body and n the primary (final) target. The net spacecraft mass consists of the scientific instruments, communications, navigation, and other engineering hardware, shielding, and any other mass components required to carry out the mission of interest.

Under one program operating mode, known as the launch vehicle dependent mode, the initial spacecraft mass is governed by the performance capability of a launch vehicle according to the relation,

$$m_o = b_1 e^{[-v_c/b_2]} - b_3, \quad (2)$$

where

$$v_c = [v_{\infty}^2 + v_e^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (3)$$

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provided that the declination of the departure asymptote at Earth escape does not exceed the latitude of the launch site (in magnitude). Whenever the departure asymptote declination exceeds the launch site latitude in magnitude, the above expression for the characteristic velocity, v_c , should be expanded to allow non-coplanar burns by the launch vehicle and/or non-due-East launches from the launch site. The equations for this more complicated case of a non-coplanar launch are treated in a subsequent paragraph. In expressions (2) and (3), $v_{\infty 0}$ is the departure hyperbolic excess speed, v_e is an internal constant equal to the escape speed at 185 km altitude above the Earth's surface, and b_1, b_2, b_3 are constants which define the performance capability of a given launch vehicle. These constants may either be input directly or taken from an internal table of constants that have been pre-computed for selected launch vehicles. The constants in the internal table were generated using a least squares algorithm and data from Reference [2]. The payload capabilities of the specified launch vehicles were curve fit to the above equation for initial spacecraft mass.

Under a second operating mode, known as the launch vehicle independent mode, the initial spacecraft mass is completely unconstrained. The program then determines the optimum initial mass which results in the maximum net spacecraft mass for given reference power. The launch excess speed may be either fixed or optimized.

The electric propulsion engine mass is given by,

$$m_{ps} = p_{ref} [\alpha_t + (1 + \Delta p) \alpha_a], \quad (4)$$

where p_{ref} is the reference power (see Electric Propulsion System) α_t is the specific mass of the thruster and power conditioning subsystem, α_a is the specific mass of the arrays, and Δp is the ratio of housekeeping to reference power, an input constant. The electric propulsion propellant mass m_p is obtained by integrating the derivative of mass ratio over all thrusting arcs and employing the equation,

$$m_{pn} = m_o (1 - \nu_n) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (m_{\text{samp } i} - m_{\text{drop } i}), \quad (5)$$

where ν_n is the mass ratio at the primary target (i.e., prior to the optional retro maneuver) and $m_{\text{samp } i}$ is the sample mass picked up at the i^{th} target.

The sample masses and drop masses are specified as linear functions of the initial mass, as follows:

$$m_{\text{samp } i} = m_o k_{\text{samp } i}; \quad m_{\text{drop } i} = m_o k_{\text{drop } i}, \quad (6)$$

where $k_{\text{samp } i}$ and $k_{\text{drop } i}$ are inputs and are available as independent parameters of the boundary value problem. Both $m_{\text{samp } i}$ and $m_{\text{drop } i}$ are available as dependent parameters.

The electric propulsion propellant tankage mass and structure mass are computed, respectively,

$$m_t = k_t m_p, \quad (7)$$

$$m_s = k_s m_o, \quad (8)$$

where k_t and k_s are input constants.

The total retro mass array is given by the sum $m_r = m_{\text{rp}} + m_{\text{rst}}$ where the retro propellant requirement, m_{rp} , is given by the following:

$$m_{\text{rp}} = (m_o \nu_n - j_{\text{ps}} m_{\text{ps}} - j_t m_t) e_x, \quad (9)$$

where m_{ps} and m_t are the electric propulsion system and tankage masses, respectively; j_{ps} and j_t are input jettison indicators set equal to one if the electric propulsion engine mass and tankage mass components are to be jettisoned prior to the retro maneuver and equal to zero otherwise; and e_x is given by

$$e_x = 1 - e^{[-\Delta v'/c_r]}, \quad (10)$$

where $\Delta v'$ is the magnitude of the required velocity increment of the retro stage and c_r is the retro jet exhaust speed, evaluated as the product of the input retro specific impulse and the reference acceleration of gravity (9.80665 m/sec^2). The computation of $\Delta v'$ is discussed in Section B, Part 3, Target Conditions and Spacecraft Constraints.

The retro structure and tankage mass component, m_{rst} , is given by

$$m_{rst} = m_{rs} + k_{rt} m_{rp}, \quad (11)$$

where m_{rs} is the input structural mass and k_{rt} is the input retro tankage factor. The burn time associated with the retro maneuver, t_b , is computed as a function of the input engine parameters,

$$t_b = \frac{m_{rp} c_r}{f_r}, \quad (12)$$

where f_r is the input thrust level of the retro stage.

2. Electric Propulsion System. The independent parameters associated with the propulsion system are reference thrust acceleration, g , and jet exhaust speed, c . g is the thrust magnitude at 1 AU from the sun divided by the initial mass, and is not to be confused with the acceleration of gravity at the Earth's surface, which is not used (as a symbol) in this document. The instantaneous thrust acceleration is computed by,

$$a = \frac{g\gamma}{\nu} h_\sigma, \quad (13)$$

where γ is the instantaneous power ratio (described below), ν is the instantaneous mass ratio m/m_0 , and h_σ is a step function equal to one if the engine is operating and equal to zero otherwise. The propulsion system is assumed to

operate at constant jet exhaust speed. The instantaneous power, p , delivered to the power processors, is computed by

$$p = g m_o c \gamma h_\sigma / 2 \eta = h_\sigma \gamma p_{\text{ref}}, \quad (14)$$

where η is the engine efficiency and the reference power, p_{ref} , is the power delivered to the power processors at 1 AU from the sun.

The thrust magnitude, f , generated by the electric propulsion system is given by

$$f = g m_o \gamma h_\sigma = \frac{2 \eta p}{c}. \quad (15)$$

The propulsion system efficiency is assumed to be a function of the jet exhaust speed and is given by

$$\eta = \frac{b c^2}{c^2 + d^2} + e, \quad (16)$$

where b , d , and e are constants specified in program input.

The power ratio γ is defined

$$\gamma = \frac{p}{p_{\text{ref}}}. \quad (17)$$

The electrical power model of the electric propulsion system is specified through an input option indicator. For nuclear electric spacecraft, the power remains constant throughout the trajectory. For solar electric spacecraft, the power is modelled as a function of solar distance and solar array orientation relative to the sunline. The six options available are given below:

Option 1 Not presently used.

$$\text{Option 2} \quad \gamma = (1 + \Delta p) d \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i d^{i/4} - \Delta p, \quad (18)$$

where d represents the density of photons impinging the solar arrays. The definition of d is

$$d = \frac{\cos \chi}{r^2}, \quad (19)$$

where χ is the angle between the normal to the array and the spacecraft-sun line. For Option 2, $\chi \equiv 0$.

The coefficients a_i comprise a set of internal constants with the following values:

i	a_i
0	0.6270
1	5.3054
2	-10.0376
3	7.1073
4	-2.0021

These values are consistent with solar distance r expressed in AU. Also, it is possible to input the coefficients a_i to the program. (See HILTOP Input). The program expects the γ -curve to peak at some distance r_{peak} from the sun, and r_{peak} is about 0.665 AU for the coefficients listed above.

- Option 3 $\gamma = 1$.
- Option 4 Same as Option 2 for r greater than r_{peak} . For r less than r_{peak} , γ is held constant at the peak value by setting $\cos \chi = (r/r_{\text{peak}})^2$.
- Option 5 Same as Option 2 with the side condition that $\gamma \leq \text{GAMMAX}$ where GAMMAX is an input constant. This is achieved by setting $\cos \chi = (r/r_c)^2$ where r_c is the distance at which $\gamma = \text{GAMMAX}$.
- Option 6 Same as Option 2 except γ is held constant at the peak value everywhere.

These five available options may be described roughly as follows. Option 2 is the current projected-state-of-the-art basic SEP power law. Option 3 is the nuclear electric propulsion (NEP) power law. Options 4, 5, and 6 are variations of Option 2, in which the solar panels are either shielded or tilted away from the sun at the smaller solar distances, and in Option 6 it is assumed that reflecting flaps gather the required solar energy at the greater solar distances.

3. Target Ephemerides. When it is desired to generate trajectories involving targets which are specific celestial objects, the program includes the capability of internally generating a specific target's state (position and velocity) at any given time. If a target is a major celestial object in terms of mass (Mercury through Pluto), the orbital elements eccentricity, argument of perihelion, node, inclination and mean anomaly are computed as quadratic power series in time, and the semi-major axis remains constant with time. If a target is a minor celestial object in terms of mass (comet or asteroid), the orbital elements are constant with time. In either case, Kepler's equation $M = E - e \sin E$ is solved iteratively for the eccentric anomaly E ; in this equation, M is the mean anomaly and e is the eccentricity. Finally, the target's position, velocity and acceleration are expressed in a Cartesian coordinate system with the x -axis directed toward the vernal equinox of date, the z -axis pointing toward the north ecliptic pole, and the y -axis completing the right-handed system.

4. Differential Equations. The attainment of an optimum electric propulsion trajectory requires the repeated simultaneous solution of two sets of differential equations, the state equations and the adjoint, or Euler-Lagrange, equations. The state equations are comprised of the equations of motion of the spacecraft plus the equations describing the change of the spacecraft as a function of time.

The motion of the spacecraft is assumed to take place in an inverse square heliocentric gravitational field and to be influenced by an electric propulsion system

with thrust directed optimally. The second order differential equations of motion are given by

$$\ddot{\mathbf{R}} = h_{\sigma} \frac{g\gamma}{\nu} \bar{\mathbf{e}}_t - \frac{\mu \mathbf{R}}{r^3}, \quad (20)$$

where \mathbf{R} is the heliocentric position of the spacecraft; $r = |\mathbf{R}|$; μ is the sun's gravitational constant; g is the reference thrust acceleration (thrust magnitude at 1 AU from the sun divided by initial mass); γ is the normalized power variation which may be a function of solar distance and solar array orientation; ν is the mass ratio m/m_0 ; $\bar{\mathbf{e}}_t$ is a unit vector in the direction of thrust; and h_{σ} is the step function control variable associated with the thrust switch function. Only the sun's gravitational effect on the spacecraft motion is taken into account, the effects of all other celestial objects being neglected during heliocentric flight. The complete set of state equations for this problem includes the equations of motion above and the following three first order differential equations:

$$\dot{\nu} = -h_{\sigma} \frac{g\gamma}{c}, \quad (21)$$

$$\dot{g} = 0, \quad (22)$$

$$\dot{c} = 0, \quad (23)$$

where g and c are the propulsion system parameters, defined previously, which are constant on a given trajectory. In addition, the following differential equations

$$\dot{\tau} = h_{\sigma}, \quad (24)$$

$$\dot{\phi} = 0, \quad (25)$$

where τ is the propulsion time and ϕ is the thrust cone angle (the angle between the radius and thrust vectors), are considered state equations for problems with constrained propulsion time and fixed cone angle, respectively. The condition of fixed thrust cone angle is implemented through the latter differential equation in conjunction with the side condition,

$$\bar{e}_t \cdot R - r \cos \phi = 0. \quad (26)$$

The differential equations which govern the behavior of the adjoint variables are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\Lambda} = & \frac{3\mu}{r^5} (\Lambda \cdot R) R - \frac{\mu \Lambda}{r^3} + \frac{h_\sigma g}{\nu} \gamma' \frac{R}{r} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu) \\ & + \lambda_x (\bar{e}_t - \frac{R}{r} \cos \phi), \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_\nu = \frac{h_\sigma g \gamma}{\nu^2} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t), \quad (28)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_g = -h_\sigma \frac{\gamma}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu), \quad (29)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_c = -\frac{h_\sigma g \gamma}{c^2} \lambda_\nu, \quad (30)$$

where $\gamma' = \partial \gamma / \partial r$; Λ is the familiar primer vector which is adjoint to the velocity; λ_ν is the adjoint variable associated with the mass ratio; λ_g is the adjoint variable associated with the reference thrust acceleration; λ_c is the adjoint variable associated with the jet exhaust speed; and λ_x is a Lagrange multiplier that is identically zero if thrust cone angle is unconstrained and defined

$$\lambda_x = -h_\sigma \frac{g \gamma}{\nu} \frac{\Lambda \cdot (\bar{m} \times \bar{e}_t)}{R \cdot (\bar{m} \times \bar{e}_t)}, \quad (31)$$

if the cone angle is fixed. The unit vector \bar{m} is defined

$$\bar{m} = \frac{R \times \Lambda}{|R \times \Lambda|}. \quad (32)$$

Also, if thrust cone angle is fixed, an additional adjoint variable λ_ϕ is introduced which is adjoint to the cone angle ϕ , and its differential equation is

$$\dot{\lambda}_\phi = \lambda_x R \cdot (\bar{m} \times \bar{e}_t). \quad (33)$$

Finally, a constraint on propulsion time requires the introduction of λ_τ , an adjoint variable associated with propulsion time. Because propulsion time does not appear explicitly in the state equations, λ_τ is a constant, i.e.,

$$\dot{\lambda}_\tau = 0. \quad (34)$$

If propulsion time is optimized, the constant value of λ_τ is zero.

5. Optimality Conditions. The control variables available for optimization along the trajectory include the unit thrust direction vector \bar{e}_t and the step function h_σ . The application of the Maximum Principle of optimal control theory leads to the result that the proper choice of the control variables is that which maximizes the variational Hamiltonian, h_v , at each point along the path. The variational Hamiltonian for the problem formulated here may be written

$$h_v = h_\sigma \frac{g\gamma}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu + \frac{\nu}{g\gamma} \lambda_\tau) - \frac{\mu}{r^3} (\Lambda \cdot R) - \dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R}. \quad (35)$$

Since the quantities $g\gamma/\nu$ and h_σ are non-negative, it is obvious that h_v is maximized with respect to \bar{e}_t by aligning \bar{e}_t with Λ , and this is the choice made if the thrust cone angle is unconstrained. In the event of a constraint on cone angle, one simply chooses \bar{e}_t as close to Λ as the constraint will permit. By considering the intersection closest to Λ of a circular cone about R (with half-angle equal to ϕ) and the $R - \Lambda$ plane, one easily determines the optimum \bar{e}_t , subject to the fixed cone angle constraint, to be

$$\bar{e}_t = \frac{1}{r} [R \cos \phi + (\bar{m} \times R) \sin \phi], \quad (36)$$

with \bar{m} as defined in expression (32).

The proper choice of h_σ is seen to depend on the sign of the switch function σ , defined by

$$\sigma = \Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu + \frac{\nu}{g \gamma} \lambda_\tau. \quad (37)$$

Again, since $g\gamma/\nu$ is non-negative, the variational Hamiltonian is maximized with respect to h_σ by choosing h_σ as follows:

$$h_\sigma = 0 \quad \text{if } \sigma < 0, \quad (38a)$$

$$h_\sigma = 1 \quad \text{if } \sigma > 0. \quad (38b)$$

Recall that the permissible values of h_σ are limited to zero and one.

6. Integration. Integration of the differential equations associated with the state and adjoint variables is done in two distinct modes which depend upon the thrust switch function, σ . These two modes are discussed below.

Thrust

Numerical integration is required on thrust intervals. The independent variable of integration is the generalized universal anomaly, u . The relationship between derivatives with respect to time and u is given by

$$\frac{du}{dt} = r^{-n}, \quad (39)$$

where r is the spacecraft's solar distance and n is an input constant (not to be confused with subscript n used elsewhere). Δu , the independent variable interval used for the integration, is an input constant. Denoting derivatives with respect to u with the prime, the conversions from time to u derivatives are

$$\mathbf{x}' = r^n \dot{\mathbf{x}}, \quad (40)$$

$$\mathbf{x}'' = r^{2n} \left(\frac{\mathbf{R} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{R}}}{r^2} n \dot{\mathbf{x}} + \ddot{\mathbf{x}} \right). \quad (41)$$

A standard fourth-order Runge-Kutta numerical integration technique for first-order differential equations is used. A value of n equal to 1.5 will regularize the differential equations with respect to the mathematical singularity associated with the gravitational force at the point $r = 0$ (where the sun is located). This is accomplished by inherently taking smaller steps in time (which is an integrated quantity) when closer to the sun and larger steps when farther from the sun, assuming $\Delta u = \text{constant}$. Equation (39), however, allows the removal of only the solar singularity from the optimal rocket problem, and has no provision for the other singularity, which is characterized by an extremely high thrust rotation rate and occurs whenever the primer vector passes relatively close to the origin of primer-space ($\Lambda = 0$) during a thrust phase. The difficulty associated with the primer-origin singularity is lessened by continuously cutting down the step size Δu as the primer origin is approached. It is noted in passing that when forced-thrusting is invoked for an optimum flyby mission, the primer-origin singularity will occur at the flyby target (as will become apparent in the discussion of transversality conditions in a later section).

Coast

During any coast phase, the two-body equations of motion and the associated adjoint equations are known to possess analytic solutions obtainable in closed form. The particular form of the solution used in HILTOP is derived in Reference [3] and is simply repeated here. This solution employs a universal variable, β , defined implicitly through the differential equation

$$\dot{\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r}, \quad (42)$$

where μ is the gravitational constant of the attracting body.

For elliptic, two-body trajectories, this equation has the solution

$$\beta - \beta_0 = \sqrt{a} (E - E_0), \quad (43)$$

where E is the eccentric anomaly and a is the semi-major axis.

The problem to be solved is that of evaluating the state and adjoint variables at $\beta = \beta_0 + \Delta\beta$ given the values of these variables at $\beta = \beta_0$. This is accomplished as follows. Given R_0 and \dot{R}_0 (the state at $\beta = \beta_0$) compute

$$\begin{aligned} r_0 &= (R_0 \cdot R_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ v_0^2 &= \dot{R}_0 \cdot \dot{R}_0, \\ d_0 &= R_0 \cdot \dot{R}_0, \\ \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{2}{r_0} - \frac{v_0^2}{\mu}, \\ \epsilon &= (\Delta\beta)^2/a = (E - E_0)^2. \end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

Then, using the truncated infinite series expression

$$G_i = (\Delta\beta)^i \sum_{k=0}^{16} \frac{(-\epsilon)^k}{(2k+i)!}, \tag{45}$$

compute the functions G_i for $i = 5$ and 4 . Thereafter, the functions G_i , $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ are computed from the recursion formula,

$$G_i = \frac{(\Delta\beta)^i}{i!} - \frac{1}{a} G_{i+2}, \tag{46}$$

and are employed to evaluate the familiar f and g functions, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 1 - \frac{G_2}{r_0}, \\ g &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} (r_0 G_1 + \frac{d_0}{\sqrt{\mu}} G_2), \\ r &= r_0 G_0 + \frac{d_0}{\sqrt{\mu}} G_1 + G_2, \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

$$t - t_0 = g + \frac{G_3}{\sqrt{\mu}},$$

$$\dot{f} = -\frac{\sqrt{\mu} G_1}{r r_0},$$

$$\dot{g} = 1 - \frac{G_2}{r},$$

(47)
cont.

$$R = f R_0 + g \dot{R}_0,$$

$$\dot{R} = \dot{f} R_0 + \dot{g} \dot{R}_0,$$

which provide the state and time at the given value of $\beta = \beta_0 + \Delta\beta$. g in this section is not to be confused with the reference thrust acceleration used widely throughout this document. The corresponding equations for the adjoint variables are:

$$\lambda_i(t) = \frac{\partial x_i(t)}{\partial x_j(t_0)} \lambda_j(t_0) + \frac{\partial \dot{x}_i(t)}{\partial \dot{x}_j(t_0)} \dot{\lambda}_j(t_0), \quad (48)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_i(t) = \frac{\partial \ddot{x}_i(t)}{\partial x_j(t_0)} \lambda_j(t_0) + \frac{\partial \ddot{x}_i(t)}{\partial \dot{x}_j(t_0)} \dot{\lambda}_j(t_0), \quad (49)$$

where $i, j = 1, 2, 3$, and repeated subscripts in the same term imply summation over the range of the subscripts. The variables $x_i(t)$ represent the three Cartesian components of $R(t)$ while the $\lambda_i(t)$ represent the components of $\Lambda(t)$. The partial derivatives indicated are given as follows, with δ_{ij} denoting the Kronecker delta function:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_{o_j}} = & (\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_{o_i}) \left[\frac{p_1 x_{o_i}}{r_0^3} + \frac{r}{\mu} (\dot{x}_j - \dot{x}_{o_j}) \right] + f \delta_{ij} + \frac{x_{o_j}}{r_0^3} \left[\left(G_2 + \frac{2G_4 - \Delta\beta G_3}{r_0} \right) x_{o_i} \right. \\ & \left. + (3G_5 - \Delta\beta G_4) \frac{\dot{x}_{o_i}}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{x}_i}{\partial \dot{x}_{o_j}} = -\frac{\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_{o_i}}{\mu} [p_1 \dot{x}_{o_j} - G_2 x_{o_j}] + \frac{\dot{x}_{o_j}}{\mu} \left[(2G_4 - \Delta\beta G_3) \frac{x_{o_i}}{r_o} + (3G_5 - \Delta\beta G_4) \frac{\dot{x}_{o_i}}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right] + g \delta_{ij}, \quad (51)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_i}{\partial x_{o_j}} = & -\frac{\mu x_i}{r^3} \left[\frac{p_1 x_{o_j}}{r_o^3} + \frac{r}{\mu} (\dot{x}_j - \dot{x}_{o_j}) \right] + \frac{\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_{o_i}}{r} \left[\frac{p_2 x_{o_j}}{r_o^3} - \left(\frac{x_{o_j}}{r_o} G_o + \frac{\dot{x}_{o_j}}{\sqrt{\mu}} G_1 \right) \right] \\ & + \frac{x_{o_j}}{r r_o^3} \left[\left(G_1 + \frac{G_3 - \Delta\beta G_2}{r_o} \right) \sqrt{\mu} x_{o_i} + (2G_4 - \Delta\beta G_3) \dot{x}_{o_i} \right] + f \delta_{ij}, \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_i}{\partial \dot{x}_{o_j}} = & -\frac{x_i}{r^3} [p_1 \dot{x}_{o_j} - G_2 x_{o_j}] + \frac{\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_{o_i}}{r \sqrt{\mu}} \left[\frac{p_2 \dot{x}_{o_j}}{\sqrt{\mu}} - G_1 x_{o_j} \right] \\ & + \frac{\dot{x}_{o_j}}{\mu r} \left[(G_3 - \Delta\beta G_2) \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r_o} x_{o_i} + (2G_4 - \Delta\beta G_3) \dot{x}_{o_i} \right] + g \delta_{ij}, \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

where

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \left[3G_5 - \Delta\beta G_4 + \frac{d_o}{\sqrt{\mu}} (2G_4 - \Delta\beta G_3) + r_o (G_3 - \Delta\beta G_2) \right], \quad (54)$$

$$p_2 = 2G_4 - \Delta\beta G_3 + \frac{d_o}{\sqrt{\mu}} (G_3 - \Delta\beta G_2) - r_o \Delta\beta G_1. \quad (55)$$

The values of the derivatives of all other state and adjoint variables vanish during coast phases; therefore, their solutions are trivial.

7. Units. The internal units of the program are kilogram for mass, AU for distance and tau for time, which implies speed in EMOS. (One tau is the time required for a massless particle to travel one radian in a circular orbit of radius 1 AU about the sun). To convert from internal units to the MKS system, multiply by the following constants:

Distance - $r = 1.49599 \times 10^{11}$ meters = one AU

Acceleration - $\mu/r^2 = 5.9301282604 \times 10^{-3}$ m/sec²

Velocity - $\sqrt{\mu/r} = 29784.916613$ m/sec = one EMOS = one AU per tau

Time - $\sqrt{r^3/\mu}/86,400 = 58.132440991$ days = one tau

A solar gravitational constant of $1.32715445 \times 10^{20}$ m³/sec² is assumed. There is no conversion from input to internal units for the initial Lagrange multipliers, which are required to start a trajectory. Hence the input values of the multipliers are consistent with the internal units of the state variables; i.e., mass in kilograms, distance in AU, and time in tau.

When evaluated in internal units, the equations presented previously yield power in units of kg - AU²/tau³ and thrust in units of kg - AU/tau². To obtain these quantities in the MKS units (i.e., power in watts, thrust in newtons), multiply by the following factors:

Power - $\sqrt{\mu^3/r^5} = 176.6283757392$ m²/sec³

Thrust - $\mu/r^2 = 5.9301282604 \times 10^{-3}$ m/sec²

Thrust in pounds is obtained by dividing the thrust in newtons by the factor 4.4482221811.

B. BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

1. Boundary Constraints. The HILTOP program currently provides for nearly 100 different dependent parameters (end conditions), although certain of these are coded mutually exclusive. There are about half as many independent parameters available in the program and therefore a subset of the dependent parameter array must be chosen for a well-posed problem. The independent parameters include the adjoint variables (i.e., the primer vector and its time derivative at the start of each possible trajectory segment and the adjoint variables associated with mass ratio, degradation time and propulsion time at the start of the first trajectory segment), the reference thrust acceleration, the jet exhaust speed, the launch asymptote declination, the launch time and hyperbolic excess speed and the times and excess speeds at the various possible targets. Also included are the thrust cone angle (if constrained), the inclination of the parking orbit about Earth, the heliocentric departure velocity, and the sample-mass and drop-mass factors at each possible intermediate target. The dependent parameters include the spacecraft position and velocity differences with respect to each possible target along a trajectory, the launch time and hyperbolic excess speed and the times and excess speeds at the various possible targets, and, indeed, all of the independent variables (except the primer vector time derivative) are available also as dependent variables, as this allows the analyst to let the program iterator move one trajectory solution toward another trajectory solution. This provides wider flexibility and more control in solving the boundary value problem, particularly in instances where successive cases are employed to sweep a range of values of one or more of these parameters. In addition, total flight time, propulsion time, degradation time, net spacecraft mass, reference power, final solar distance, and the transversality conditions which yield optimum flybys, launch time and excess speed, target encounter times, reference power, reference thrust acceleration, jet exhaust speed, launch parking orbit inclination, launch asymptote declination, thrust cone angle, and travel angle are available as dependent conditions to be satisfied. The complete list of options available is found in the section Definitions of Input Parameters.

2. Initial Conditions for State and Adjoint Equations. The launch planet's position P_0 and velocity \dot{P}_0 are either input directly or computed for the specified launch date using the ephemeris routine that is available in the program. Given these vector quantities, the program computes the spacecraft's initial heliocentric position R_0 to coincide identically with the launch planet, $R_0 = P_0$. The spacecraft's initial heliocentric velocity may be input directly to the program; however, the program's normal operating mode is to equate the initial velocity to the sum of the velocity of the launch planet and the hyperbolic excess velocity, i.e.,

$$\dot{R}_0 = \dot{P}_0 + V_{\infty 0} \quad (56)$$

where $V_{\infty 0}$ is the launch hyperbolic excess velocity. The magnitude $v_{\infty 0}$ is available as an independent parameter, and therefore may be either specified or optimized. The direction of V_{∞} is usually optimized, although one option does permit partially constraining V_{∞} through the geocentric declination which also is available as an independent parameter. The initial mass ratio ν_0 is specified to be one on all trajectories.

The adjoint variables at the start of each possible trajectory segment, which are contained in the list of independent parameters, are direct inputs to the program for the first trajectory of an iteration sequence, except that some of the adjoint variables associated with departing from an intermediate target may be generated internally by the program as being continuations from the previous trajectory segment. For all subsequent trajectories in an iteration sequence, these adjoint variables either remain as input or are varied by the iterator. A value for the initial adjoint variable associated with mass ratio must be input to the program, and a value for the initial adjoint variable associated with propulsion time may be input (the default-value of zero yields optimum propulsion time). The values of the initial adjoint variables not included in the list of independent parameters (i.e., λ_g , λ_c , and λ_ϕ) are set to zero because the specific initial values assigned to these variables are arbitrary.

3. Target Conditions and Spacecraft Constraints. Three basic options are available for specifying the target conditions with each option being designed for a particular type of mission. Within each option, considerable flexibility is available for treating many variations of a mission type. The three options will be referred to as the ephemeris, the open angle, and the extra-ecliptic options.

As the name implies, the ephemeris option is employed for missions in which the primary and/or intermediate targets are celestial bodies for which the positions and velocities (of the bodies) are either input directly or computed using the analytic ephemeris. Denoting a specific target's position and velocity as P_i and \dot{P}_i , respectively, a constraint on the spacecraft position R_i is imposed by nulling the position error; i.e., by forcing the satisfaction of the equation

$$\Delta R_i = R_i - P_i = 0. \quad (57)$$

Similarly, a constraint on the spacecraft velocity \dot{R}_i is imposed by nulling the velocity error,

$$\Delta \dot{R}_i = \dot{R}_i - \dot{P}_i - V_{\infty i} = 0, \quad (58)$$

where $V_{\infty i}$ is the arrival excess velocity at the i^{th} target. These equations apply both to intermediate and the primary targets.

The open angle option is restricted to problems of two-dimensional motion in the x-y plane. The option is designed specifically for the problem of open angle transfer from a given point to a specified solar distance r_f . This target condition is written, simply,

$$|R_n| = r_f, \quad (59)$$

where the subscript n denotes the primary, or final, target. The capability of imposing circular orbit conditions at this solar distance is also available. This vector target condition is written in the form of a velocity error as follows:

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{R}} = \dot{\mathbf{R}}_n - \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{r_f}} \left(\bar{\mathbf{k}} \times \frac{\mathbf{R}_n}{|\mathbf{R}_n|} \right) - \mathbf{V}_{\infty n} = 0, \quad (60)$$

where μ is the gravitational constant of the sun and $\bar{\mathbf{k}}$ is a unit vector along the z-axis.

The extra-ecliptic option provides the capability of targeting to a final perihelion distance r_f , inclination to the ecliptic i_f , and orbital eccentricity e_f starting from a launch planet of specified position and velocity. The formulation imposes the condition that the spacecraft be at perihelion at the final time. Thus, four of the six conditions required to completely define the final position and velocity are specified. The two open degrees of freedom lead to a like number of transversality conditions which are

$$\mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{C} = 0, \quad (61)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{C} = 0, \quad (62)$$

where \mathbf{H} is the angular momentum vector of the final orbit, $\bar{\mathbf{k}}$ is the unit vector normal to the ecliptic, and \mathbf{C} is the vector constant of the motion defined by

$$\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{R} \times \dot{\mathbf{\Lambda}}) - (\dot{\mathbf{R}} \times \mathbf{\Lambda}). \quad (63)$$

These equations may be solved for the osculating orbital elements, Ω , the longitude of ascending node and, ω , the angular position from the ascending node, evaluated at the final time. This leads to the relations

$$\Omega = \tan^{-1} \left[(\mathbf{C} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{j}}) / (\mathbf{C} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{i}}) \right], \quad (64)$$

$$\omega = \tan^{-1} \left[(-\bar{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{\Lambda}}) r_f / (\bar{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{\Lambda}) v_f \right], \quad (65)$$

where

$$\bar{\mathbf{h}} = \cos i_f \bar{\mathbf{k}} + \sin i_f (\bar{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{C}) / |\bar{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{C}|, \quad (66)$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{\mu(1+e_f)/r_f}, \quad (67)$$

and where Λ and $\dot{\Lambda}$ are evaluated at the final time. The target conditions are then written as position and velocity errors as follows:

$$\Delta R = r_f \begin{bmatrix} c \omega c \Omega - s \omega s \Omega c i_f \\ c \omega s \Omega + s \omega c \Omega c i_f \\ s \omega s i_f \end{bmatrix} - R = 0, \quad (68)$$

$$\Delta \dot{R} = v_f \begin{bmatrix} -s \omega c \Omega - c \omega s \Omega c i_f \\ -s \omega s \Omega + c \omega c \Omega c i_f \\ c \omega s i_f \end{bmatrix} - \dot{R} = 0, \quad (69)$$

where s and c denote sine and cosine, respectively, and R and \dot{R} are the final integrated heliocentric position and velocity vectors, respectively.

An alternate set of end conditions for the extra ecliptic mission is also available. The alternate set relaxes the requirement that the final position be at perihelion. The final state is specified in terms of the semi-major axis, eccentricity, and inclination. The other three end conditions are transversality conditions associated with open longitude of node, argument of periapse and true anomaly. The first two of these conditions are given by (61) and (62), and the third is:

$$\frac{\mu}{r} (\Lambda \cdot R) + r^2 (\dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R}) = 0. \quad (70)$$

For either of the first two options above, the capability is provided for evaluating the propellant and structural mass requirements of a high-thrust retro stage which brakes the spacecraft, approaching the primary target along a hyperbolic orbit of excess speed v_{∞} , into an elliptical capture orbit of pericenter distance r_p and apocenter distance r_a . The retro stage thrust f_r and jet exhaust speed c_r are specified by input. The retro maneuver is assumed

to take place at the periapsis of the approach hyperbola; therefore, the impulsive change in velocity is given by

$$\Delta v = (v_{\infty}^2 + 2v_p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{2r_a v_p^2}{(r_a + r_p)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (71)$$

where

$$v_p^2 = \mu_t / r_p, \quad (72)$$

and μ_t is the gravitational constant of the primary target. Provision for including the finite thrust velocity penalty is optionally available. This feature employs the theory developed by Robbins (Reference [4]). The total velocity required, including the velocity penalty, is given by

$$\Delta v' = \Delta v + c_1 e_x f_x, \quad (73)$$

where $\Delta v'$ is solved iteratively with the following equations,

$$c_1 = k_c (v_{\infty}^2 + v_p^2) / (v_{\infty}^2 + 2v_p^2), \quad (74)$$

$$k_c = c_r \left(\frac{v_p c_r (m_o v_n - j_{ps} m_{ps} - j_t m_t)}{2 r_p f_r} \right)^2, \quad (75)$$

$$e_x = 1 - e^{(-\Delta v' / c_r)}, \quad (76)$$

$$f_x = 2 - \left(1 + \frac{2 c_r}{\Delta v'} \right) e_x, \quad (77)$$

and where j_{ps} and j_t are the jettison flags or indicators defined previously in Section A.

The usual definition of characteristic speed v_c , used in the computation of initial spacecraft mass, is given by equation (3). As stated previously, this definition is valid only if the magnitude of the geocentric declination δ of the launch excess velocity is less than or equal to the latitude of the launch site. If

this condition is violated, then the launch vehicle payload (i.e., the initial spacecraft mass) becomes a function of the direction of $V_{\infty 0}$ also. High geocentric declinations of $V_{\infty 0}$ can be achieved by establishing a high inclination launch parking orbit, by employing a non-coplanar injection from the parking orbit, or by a combination of both. The usual method of defining launch vehicle performance corresponds to a due-East launch from the ETR. Such a launch yields a parking orbit inclination equal to the launch site latitude, or about 28.5 degrees. The HILTOP model of initial spacecraft mass for high declinations consists of adding to the normal definition of v_c a velocity penalty associated with a non due-East launch, to achieve a greater parking orbit inclination, and a penalty due to the non-coplanar injection maneuver.

The velocity penalty incurred with non due-East launches from the ETR is shown graphically in Reference [2] as a function of the parking orbit inclination. This velocity penalty Δv_i is adequately approximated with a quadratic curve fit of the form

$$\Delta v_i = c_1 i^2 + c_2 i + c_3. \quad (78)$$

Given a reference orbit inclination i and a circular orbit speed v_o , the velocity penalty Δv_g associated with a non-coplanar departure from this circular orbit to the desired hyperbolic excess velocity at a declination δ is defined as follows. Assuming the line of nodes of this reference orbit is an open variable, one may choose this variable to minimize the angle between the excess velocity and the orbital plane. This minimum angle is $\delta - i$. Gunther^[5] has shown that the minimum incremental velocity required to achieve a given $v_{\infty 0}$ along an asymptote not lying in the orbital plane from a specified circular orbit is obtained from the solution to a quartic equation in the sine of the out-of-plane angle. Defining

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \sin(\delta - i); \rho = v_{\infty 0} / v_o; \\ p &= s^2 (\rho^2 + 4); \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
q &= s^2 (1 - s^2) \rho^2; \\
x &= \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} + q/2 \right]^{1/3} - \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} - q/2 \right]^{1/3}; \\
y &= \sqrt{\rho^2/4 - x}; \\
w &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\rho/2 + y + \sqrt{(\rho/2 + y)^2 + 4 \left(x/2 + \sqrt{x^2/4 + s^2} \right)} \right],
\end{aligned} \tag{79}$$

(cont)

then Gunther's solution for the magnitude of the minimum velocity impulse required to accomplish this maneuver is

$$v_g = v_o \sqrt{\rho^2 + 3 - 2 \sqrt{(1 + \rho w - w^2)(2 + \rho w)}}, \tag{80}$$

and the penalty Δv_g is the difference between v_g and the velocity increment required if the out-of-plane angle were zero, i.e.,

$$\Delta v_g = v_g - \left(\sqrt{v_{\infty o}^2 + 2v_o^2} - v_o \right). \tag{81}$$

Thus, the definition of the characteristic speed for those cases in which the asymptote declination lies outside the interval $[-i, i]$ is

$$v_c = \sqrt{v_{\infty o}^2 + 2v_o^2} + \Delta v_i + \Delta v_g = v_o + v_g + \Delta v_i. \tag{82}$$

The transversality conditions to be developed later define the optimum choices of δ , i , and the geocentric right ascension α of the excess velocity. Once these are known it is necessary to evaluate $V_{\infty o}$ in the ecliptic Cartesian coordinate system. This vector is evaluated

$$V_{\infty o} = v_{\infty o} \Phi^T \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \delta \\ \sin \alpha \cos \delta \\ \sin \delta \end{bmatrix}, \tag{83}$$

where Φ is the transformation matrix,

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \epsilon & -\sin \epsilon \\ 0 & \sin \epsilon & \cos \epsilon \end{bmatrix}, \quad (84)$$

and ϵ is the obliquity of the ecliptic. A more complete development of this formulation, with examples, is given in Reference [6].

At intermediate targets, the mass ratio may be discontinuous to account for mass drops and sample pick-ups. Since these mass components are defined to be proportional to the initial mass, the mass ratio discontinuity is

$$\Delta \nu_i = \nu_i^+ - \nu_i^- = k_{\text{samp } i} - k_{\text{drop } i}. \quad (85)$$

Position and velocity at intermediate targets are continuous. The intercept of an intermediate target is achieved by imposing a constraint on the position error. At the i^{th} target, this constraint may be written

$$\Delta R_i = R_i - P_i = 0. \quad (86)$$

One may optionally constrain the passage speed $v_{\infty i}$ at an intermediate target. The constraint equation for this is

$$\Delta \dot{R}_i = \dot{R}_i - \dot{P}_i - V_{\infty i} = 0. \quad (87)$$

The direction of $V_{\infty i}$ is optimized.

In simulations of trajectories which are all-ballistic, the program is capable of simulating a single deep-space burn, or impulsive velocity-change, at any point prior to arrival at the primary target. The three components of the incremental velocity ΔV are independent variables of the boundary value problem, such that, at a specified time, the spacecraft velocity is incremented:

$$\dot{\mathbf{R}}^+ = \dot{\mathbf{R}}^- + \Delta \mathbf{V} . \quad (88)$$

The use of this program option is described in the Sample Problems and Results section under Sample Case H, Multiple Ballistic Swingby Mission.

In the HILTOP program, stopover missions having optimum stopover time are simulated simply by forcing the spacecraft to rendezvous with the desired intermediate target. If the trajectory segment immediately following the intermediate-target arrival-time begins with a coast phase, then the duration of that coast phase is the optimum stopover time. If that trajectory segment begins with a thrust phase, then the optimum stopover time is zero. To simulate a stopover mission having a specified stopover time, as in Sample Case E displayed later in this document, the same intermediate target should be specified twice consecutively, and of course the spacecraft should be forced to rendezvous with the intermediate target at the first encounter. Then inputting values for Λ and $\dot{\Lambda}$ at the start of the stopover trajectory segment (as boundary value problem independent variables) to be relatively small with respect to the mass ratio multiplier λ , will force the thrust switch function to be negative and cause the spacecraft to coast along with the intermediate target until the desired departure time is encountered*. In this manner the trajectory block print and extrema of selected functions are available during the stopover phase.

The capability is provided for constraining the total flight time of the mission (not including the flight time of the optional ballistic swingby-continuation trajectory segment). This feature is particularly useful in problems for which the analytic ephemeris is employed and for which the launch and (final) arrival dates are optimized but flight time is specified. The end condition is written

$$t_f = t_n - t_o , \quad (89)$$

where t_f is the specified total flight time and t_o and t_n are the launch and (final) arrival dates, respectively.

*Or, alternately, an imposed coast phase may be employed.

The capability for constraining propulsion time is implemented through satisfaction of the optional end condition,

$$\tau_f = \int_{t_o}^{\tau_f} h_{\sigma} dt \quad (90)$$

where h_{σ} is the step function defined in Section A and τ_f is the desired propulsion time. It should be noted that this constraint is an equality constraint; that is, if invoked, the propulsion time is forced to be equal to the input value (after convergence is achieved) regardless of whether this input value is less than or greater than the optimum propulsion time. Given a solution for constrained propulsion time, one can easily determine whether this propulsion time is less than or greater than the optimum value by the sign of the associated adjoint variable, λ_{τ} . A negative value of λ_{τ} indicates the constrained propulsion time is less than optimum whereas a positive value of λ_{τ} indicates the constrained propulsion time is greater than optimum.

Several spacecraft parameters are available as constraints. These are the net spacecraft mass, m_{net} , the intermediate target drop and sample masses, $m_{drop i}$ and $m_{samp i}$, respectively, and the reference power, p_{ref} . The equations employed in computing these two parameters are given in preceding sections, Spacecraft Mass Components and Electric Propulsion System, respectively.

All trajectories are integrated forward from the launch date t_o and are terminated at the time $(t_n - t_o)$ later. Primary-target conditions are computed using the variables evaluated at this trajectory termination time. For multiple-target missions in which intermediate targets are present, the integration is interrupted at intermediate times t_i and appropriate quantities are stored for the computation of dependent conditions.

4. Transversality Conditions. The application of the indirect method of optimization leads to a set of necessary conditions, some of which are known as

transversality conditions, that must be satisfied by the solution. In essence, for every boundary condition left open* in the problem posed, the indirect method provides a transversality condition. For a given performance index π which is to be minimized, the general equation for the transversality conditions is written

$$k d\pi + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\Lambda \cdot d\dot{R} - \dot{\Lambda} \cdot dR + \lambda_{\nu} d\nu + \lambda_g dg + \lambda_c dc + \lambda_{\phi} d\phi + \lambda_{\tau} d\tau - h_v dt \right]_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} = 0. \quad (91)$$

The convenient choice is made whereby λ_g , λ_c , and λ_{ϕ} are forced to be continuous at each intermediate target, which means that, for example, only $\lambda_g(t_n)$ need appear in the derived transversality expressions rather than the cumbersome expression

$$\lambda_g(t_n) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\lambda_g^+(t_i) - \lambda_g^-(t_i)) - \lambda_g(t_0).$$

This is because $\lambda_g(t_n)$ alone, with $\lambda_g(t_0) = 0$ and $\lambda_g^+(t_i) = \lambda_g^-(t_i)$ for each i , has the same value as the cumbersome expression cited above if $\lambda_g(t_0)$ were not zero and $\lambda_g(t_i)$ were not continuous, and this is due to the absence of λ_g in the differential equations, the same being true for λ_c and λ_{ϕ} . The scalar k is an arbitrary positive constant which expresses the arbitrariness of the performance index; in other words, the minimization of π is equivalent to the minimization of 2π , 3π , ..., etc. k effectively renders the general transversality condition linear and homogeneous in the adjoint variables, thus allowing the elimination of one terminal condition from the problem by appropriate choice of a value for k . Due to the independence of an unconstrained boundary condition, its differential is arbitrary, forcing its coefficient to vanish independently of all other terms in the equation and thereby yielding the desired transversality condition.

In the program HILTOP, all available transversality conditions are derived for the problem of maximizing net spacecraft mass, i.e., $\pi = -m_{\text{net}}$. From the

*The terminology "open" is synonymous with unspecified and "fixed" is synonymous with specified. An open parameter is generally optimized. Also, final time refers to time at the primary target.

earlier definition of m_{net} , one may write

$$\begin{aligned} \pi = & j_r m_{rs} + m_o \left\{ k_s + k_t - (1+k_t) \nu_n + j_r (1+k_{rt}) e_x \left[(1+j_t k_t) \nu_n \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - j_t k_t \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{\text{samp } i} - k_{\text{drop } i}) \right) \right] + (1+k_t) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{\text{samp } i} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - k_t \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{\text{drop } i} \right\} + m_{ps} \left[1 - j_r j_{ps} (1+k_{rt}) e_x \right], \end{aligned} \quad (92)$$

where j_r is a constant equal to one if a retro stage is employed and equal to zero otherwise. For the launch vehicle dependent formulation, m_o is a function only of the launch excess speed $v_{\infty o}$ and possibly the geocentric declination δ and launch parking orbit inclination i , and m_{ps} is evaluated

$$m_{ps} = \alpha p_{\text{ref}} = \alpha g c m_o / 2\eta, \quad (93)$$

where

$$\alpha = \alpha_t + (1 + \Delta p) \alpha_a.$$

Of course, if reference power is constrained in this formulation, then m_{ps} is fixed, and only two of the three parameters g , c , and m_o are independent. On the other hand, for the launch vehicle independent formulation the reference power (and therefore m_{ps}) is always fixed and m_o is obtained directly from the equation,

$$m_o = 2\eta p_{\text{ref}} / gc, \quad (94)$$

such that m_o is functionally dependent upon g and c . Thus π may be written functionally in its most general form,

$$\pi = \pi(v_{\infty o}, v_{\infty n}, \nu_n, g, c, \delta, i). \quad (95)$$

Consequently, using the notation $\pi_x = \partial \pi / \partial x$, one obtains

$$d\pi = \pi_{v_{\infty o}} dv_{\infty o} + \pi_{v_{\infty n}} dv_{\infty n} + \pi_{\nu_n} d\nu_n + \pi_g dg + \pi_c dc + \pi_{\delta} d\delta + \pi_i di. \quad (96)$$

To write the partial derivatives indicated, it is convenient to first define a factor, j_p , which is equal to zero if reference power is fixed and equal to one otherwise. Also, employing the notation of earlier sections, define

$$g_x = j_r e_x (1 + k_{rt}) \left[1 + \frac{4c_1 f_x (1 - e_x)}{2c_r - c_1 (f_x - e_x)^2} \right], \quad (97)$$

(where g_x is a new symbol similar to e_x and f_x) and note that

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{m_o} = \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial m_o} = & k_s + k_t + j_p \frac{\alpha g_c}{2\eta} - (1 + k_t) \nu_n + (1 + k_t) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{\text{samp } i} \\ & - k_t \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{\text{drop } i} + g_x \left[(1 + j_t k_t) \nu_n - j_t k_t \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{\text{samp } i} - k_{\text{drop } i}) \right) \right. \\ & \left. - j_p j_{ps} \frac{\alpha g_c}{2\eta} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (98)$$

Then one may write the indicated partial derivatives of π as follows for the launch vehicle dependent formulation:

$$\pi_{v_{\infty o}} = \pi_{m_o} \frac{\partial m_o}{\partial v_{\infty o}}, \quad (99)$$

$$\pi_{v_{\infty n}} = j_r \frac{2(m_o \nu_n - j_t m_t - j_{ps} m_{ps})(1 + k_{rt})(1 - e_x) v_{\infty n}}{(v_{\infty n}^2 + 2v_c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [2c_r - c_1 (f_x - e_x)^2]} \left[1 + \frac{2c_1 e_x f_x v_c^2}{(v_{\infty n}^2 + v_c^2)(v_{\infty n}^2 + 2v_c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right], \quad (100)$$

$$\pi_{\nu_n} = m_o [g_x (1 + j_t k_t) - (1 + k_t)], \quad (101)$$

$$\pi_g = j_p \frac{m_{ps}}{g} (1 - j_{ps} g_x), \quad (102)$$

$$\pi_c = j_p \frac{m_{ps}}{c} \left(1 - \frac{c\eta'}{\eta}\right) (1 - j_{ps} g_x) , \quad (103)$$

$$\pi_\delta = \pi_{m_o} \frac{\partial m_o}{\partial \delta} , \quad (104)$$

$$\pi_i = \pi_{m_o} \frac{\partial m_o}{\partial i} , \quad (105)$$

where $\eta' = d\eta/dc$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial m_o}{\partial v_{\infty o}} &= \frac{dm_o}{dv_c} \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial v_{\infty o}} , \\ \frac{\partial m_o}{\partial \delta} &= \frac{dm_o}{dv_c} \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial \delta} , \\ \frac{\partial m_o}{\partial i} &= \frac{dm_o}{dv_c} \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial i} , \\ \frac{dm_o}{dv_c} &= - (b_1/b_2) e^{-(v_c/b_2)} . \end{aligned} \quad (106)$$

The forms of the derivatives $\partial v_c / \partial v_{\infty o}$, $\partial v_c / \partial \delta$ and $\partial v_c / \partial i$ depend on the definition of v_c . For relatively small geocentric declinations of $V_{\infty o}$, v_c is given by equation (3). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial v_{\infty o}} &= \frac{v_{\infty o}}{v_c} , \\ \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial \delta} &= 0 , \\ \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial i} &= 0 . \end{aligned} \quad (107)$$

In the high-declination case where v_c includes the penalties due to launch azimuth and non-coplanar injection, the derivatives are considerably more complex. The formulas for the derivatives of v_c with respect to the three independent parameters $v_{\infty 0}$, δ and i are

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial v_c}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} &= \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial v_{\infty 0}}, \\ \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial \delta} &= \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial \delta}, \\ \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial i} &= \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial i} + \frac{\partial \Delta v_i}{\partial i},\end{aligned}\tag{108}$$

where, from (78)

$$\partial \Delta v_i / \partial i = 2c_1 i + c_2,\tag{109}$$

and, from (79) and (80),

$$\partial v_g / \partial i = -\partial v_g / \partial \delta.\tag{110}$$

The derivation of the partial derivatives $\partial v_g / \partial v_{\infty 0}$ and $\partial v_g / \partial \delta$ is straightforward although somewhat cumbersome. The equations for these partial derivatives, employing the notation defined earlier, are as follows:

$$\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} = \frac{v_o^2}{v_g} \left\{ \rho \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} - \frac{w(3+2\rho w-w^2)(\partial \rho / \partial v_{\infty 0}) + (3\rho+2\rho^2 w-3\rho w^2-4w)(\partial w / \partial v_{\infty 0})}{2\sqrt{(1+\rho w-w^2)(2+\rho w)}} \right\},\tag{111}$$

$$\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial \delta} = -\frac{v_o^2(3\rho+2\rho^2 w-3\rho w^2-4w)}{2v_g\sqrt{(1+\rho w-w^2)(2+\rho w)}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \delta},\tag{112}$$

where

$$\partial \rho / \partial v_{\infty 0} = 1/v_o,\tag{113}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} + \left[\left(1 + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2/4+s^2}} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} + \left(\frac{\rho}{2} + y \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} \right) \right] / (2w - \rho/2 - y) \right\}, \quad (114)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial \delta} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} + \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} + \frac{x(\partial x/\partial \delta) + 4s(\partial s/\partial \delta)}{2\sqrt{x^2/4+s^2}} + \left(\frac{\rho}{2} + y \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} \right] / (2w - \rho/2 - y) \right\}, \quad (115)$$

$$\partial s/\partial \delta = \cos(\delta - i), \quad (116)$$

$$\partial y/\partial v_{\infty 0} = \left[(\rho/2) \partial \rho/\partial v_{\infty 0} - \partial x/\partial v_{\infty 0} \right] / 2y, \quad (117)$$

$$\partial y/\partial \delta = - (\partial x/\partial \delta) / 2y, \quad (118)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{6} & \left[\frac{(q/2)(\partial q/\partial u) + (p/3)^2(\partial p/\partial u)}{\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3}} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial u} \right] \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} + q/2 \right]^{-2/3} \\ & - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{(q/2)(\partial q/\partial u) + (p/3)^2(\partial p/\partial u)}{\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3}} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial u} \right] \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} - q/2 \right]^{-2/3}, \quad (119) \end{aligned}$$

with $u = v_{\infty 0}$ or δ ,

$$\partial q/\partial v_{\infty 0} = 2\rho s^2(1-s^2)(\partial \rho/\partial v_{\infty 0}), \quad (120)$$

$$\partial q/\partial \delta = 2\rho^2 s(1-2s^2)(\partial s/\partial \delta), \quad (121)$$

$$\partial p/\partial v_{\infty 0} = 2\rho s^2(\partial \rho/\partial v_{\infty 0}), \quad (122)$$

$$\partial p/\partial \delta = 2s(\rho^2 + 4)(\partial s/\partial \delta). \quad (123)$$

For the launch vehicle independent formulation, the partials $\pi_{v_{\infty n}}$ and π_{v_n} remain unchanged from expressions (100) and (101). The remaining partials become,

$$\pi_{v_{\infty 0}} = \pi_{\delta} = \pi_i = 0, \quad (124)$$

$$\pi_g = -\frac{m_0}{g} \pi_{m_0}, \quad (125)$$

$$\pi_c = -\frac{m_0}{c} \left(1 - \frac{c \eta'}{\eta}\right) \pi_{m_0}. \quad (126)$$

Of course, for the launch vehicle independent formulation, the factor j_p is always taken to be zero, since a condition of the formulation is that reference power is fixed.

Now, consider the differentials dR and $d\dot{R}$ at the initial and final times.

At launch

$$dR_0 = dP_0 = \dot{P}_0 dt_0, \quad (127)$$

$$d\dot{R}_0 = d\dot{P}_0 + dV_{\infty 0} = \ddot{P}_0 dt_0 + dV_{\infty 0}. \quad (128)$$

The differential $dV_{\infty 0}$ may be written in terms of differentials in its magnitude and any two arbitrary, but independent, angles which would uniquely define the orientation of $V_{\infty 0}$. Because of its importance in the formulation, one of these angles will be chosen to be the geocentric declination, δ . For convenience, the other is chosen to be the geocentric right ascension, α . In terms of these angles, $dV_{\infty 0}$ may be written

$$dV_{\infty 0} = \frac{V_{\infty 0}}{v_{\infty 0}} dv_{\infty 0} + (\bar{n}_p \times V_{\infty 0}) d\alpha + [(V_{\infty 0} \times \bar{n}_p) \times V_{\infty 0} / v_{\infty 0} \cos \delta] d\delta, \quad (129)$$

where \bar{n}_p is a unit vector in the direction of the Earth's North Pole.

At the primary target the form of the differentials will vary according to the target condition option chosen. For the ephemeris option

$$d\dot{R}_n = \dot{P}_n dt_n, \quad (130)$$

and, providing the velocity at arrival is not left completely open,

$$d\dot{R}_n = \ddot{P}_n dt_n + dV_{\infty n}. \quad (131)$$

As above for $dV_{\infty 0}$, we may choose any two independent angles, say α_1 and α_2 , and the magnitude $v_{\infty n}$ as a set of three parameters uniquely defining $V_{\infty n}$, and $dV_{\infty n}$ may then be written

$$dV_{\infty n} = \frac{V_{\infty n}}{v_{\infty n}} dv_{\infty n} + (\bar{a}_1 \times V_{\infty n}) d\alpha_1 + (\bar{a}_2 \times V_{\infty n}) d\alpha_2, \quad (132)$$

where \bar{a}_1 and \bar{a}_2 are unit vectors normal to the planes in which α_1 and α_2 , respectively, are measured.

For the open angle transfer option, the fixed final solar distance gives rise to the scalar equation,

$$R_n \cdot dR_n = 0, \quad (133)$$

and, if the final orbit is constrained to be circular,

$$d\dot{R}_n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{r_n^3}} (\bar{k} \times dR_n) + dV_{\infty n}, \quad (134)$$

with the expression for $dV_{\infty n}$ being as given above. For the extra-ecliptic option, it may be recalled that the final radius, speed, inclination to the ecliptic, and flight path angle are fixed. Optionally, the semi-major axis, eccentricity and inclination may be fixed. It is therefore convenient to write the differentials of position and velocity in terms of the two or three non-vanishing differentials $d\Omega_n$, $d\omega_n$, and, when applicable, df_n , where f_n is the final true anomaly. These are,

$$dR_n = (\bar{k} \times R_n) d\Omega_n + (\bar{h} \times R_n) (d\omega_n + df_n), \quad (135)$$

$$d\dot{\mathbf{R}}_n = (\bar{\mathbf{k}} \times \dot{\mathbf{R}}_n) d\Omega_n + (\bar{\mathbf{h}} \times \dot{\mathbf{R}}_n) (d\omega_n + df_n), \quad (136)$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{h}}$ is a unit vector along the final angular momentum $\mathbf{R}_n \times \dot{\mathbf{R}}_n$.

At intermediate targets, the differential of the position vector is

$$d\mathbf{R}_i = d\mathbf{P}_i = \dot{\mathbf{P}}_i dt_i, \quad (137)$$

while, for the velocity vector,

$$d\dot{\mathbf{R}}_i = d\dot{\mathbf{P}}_i + d\mathbf{V}_{\infty i} = \ddot{\mathbf{P}}_i dt_i + d\mathbf{V}_{\infty i}. \quad (138)$$

As above for $d\mathbf{V}_{\infty 0}$ and $d\mathbf{V}_{\infty n}$, we write $d\mathbf{V}_{\infty i}$ as follows

$$d\mathbf{V}_{\infty i} = \frac{V_{\infty i}}{v_{\infty i}} dv_{\infty i} + (\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{i1} \times \mathbf{V}_{\infty i}) d\alpha_{i1} + (\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{i2} \times \mathbf{V}_{\infty i}) d\alpha_{i2}. \quad (139)$$

Other optional constraints which result in variations in the form of the transversality conditions are the flight time, which results in

$$dt_n = dt_0, \quad (140)$$

and the reference power, p_{ref} , which yields,

$$\frac{dg}{g} + \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{\eta'}{\eta} \right) dc + \frac{dm_0}{m_0} = 0, \quad (141)$$

where, in its most general form,

$$dm_0 = \frac{\partial m_0}{\partial v_c} \left(\frac{\partial v_c}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} dv_{\infty 0} + \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial \delta} d\delta + \frac{\partial v_c}{\partial i} di \right). \quad (142)$$

Finally, the fact that the initial mass ratio is always taken to be unity yields the result,

$$d\nu_0 = 0. \quad (143)$$

The constraint equations (in differential form) are employed to eliminate from the general transversality equation (91) a like number of differentials. Requiring that the coefficients of the remaining differentials vanish provides the appropriate set of transversality conditions for a specific problem. However, because the adjoint equations are linear and homogeneous in the adjoint variables, it is possible to fix the initial value of one of the adjoint variables. It is convenient to choose the initial mass ratio multiplier λ_{ν_o} as the independent parameter to be held constant, and choosing a value of unity will generally result in initial values of the other adjoint variables also of order one. Also, the arbitrary positive performance index constant k in expression (91) will be assigned a value which causes the transversality condition associated with the final mass ratio to be satisfied;

$$k = \lambda_{\nu_n} / \pi_{\nu_n} . \quad (144)$$

The choice of eliminating λ_{ν_o} from the boundary value problem independent parameters is made by the program user when the program inputs for a particular problem are composed. Indeed, it is sometimes, but not often, advantageous to not hold λ_{ν_o} fixed when attempting to obtain a converged solution to a particular problem. The choice of eliminating the final mass ratio transversality condition from the boundary value problem dependent conditions is made arbitrarily and is accomplished automatically by the internal coding within the program. These two choices reduce the order of the boundary value problem by one, which is considered to be advantageous in this particular instance (in terms of conserving computation time), even though it is not always advantageous to reduce the order of a boundary value problem, thereby forcing the boundary value problem onto a possibly highly non-linear constraint subspace.

Once these choices are made, the appropriate transversality conditions may be derived and written as follows:

For open launch excess speed with m_o being independent of δ and i the

transversality condition is,

$$-\frac{k\pi_{v_{\infty 0}}}{\lambda_o} - (1-j_p) \frac{g\lambda_g}{\lambda_o m_o} \frac{\partial m_o}{\partial v_{\infty 0}} - 1 = 0. \quad (145)$$

For open launch excess velocity direction with initial mass independent of δ and i :

$$\Lambda_o \times V_{\infty 0} = 0. \quad (146)$$

This implies $V_{\infty 0} \parallel \Lambda_o$; $V_{\infty 0}$ aligned with Λ_o is usually the proper choice.

For cases in which m_o is a function of δ and/or i , the transversality conditions are modified as follows, where

$$f = [k_s + k_t - (1 + k_t) \nu_n - g\lambda_g / km_o] dm_o / dv_c. \quad (147)$$

Open excess speed:

$$f(\partial v_g / \partial v_{\infty 0}) - (\Lambda_o \cdot V_{\infty 0}) / v_{\infty 0} = 0. \quad (148)$$

Open geocentric declination of $V_{\infty 0}$:

$$f(\partial v_g / \partial \delta) - \Lambda_o \cdot [(V_{\infty 0} \times \bar{n}_p) \times V_{\infty 0} / v_{\infty 0} \cos \delta] = 0. \quad (149)$$

Open right ascension of $V_{\infty 0}$:

$$-\Lambda_o \cdot (\bar{n}_p \times V_{\infty 0}) = 0. \quad (150)$$

Open launch parking orbit inclination:

$$f(\partial \Delta v_i / \partial i - \partial v_g / \partial \delta) = 0. \quad (151)$$

Note that these last two equations are functions only of initial conditions*; hence, they may be solved directly for α and i , which therefore need not be included explicitly as independent parameters. Equation (150) dictates that α be equated to the geocentric

*Assuming $f \neq 0$.

right ascension of Λ_0 , or 180 degrees therefrom. Equation (151) may be solved for i ; however, the expressions are sufficiently complex that the solution must be obtained iteratively.

For open excess velocity direction at an intermediate target, the condition is,

$$(\Lambda_i^+ - \Lambda_i^-) \times V_{\infty i} = 0. \quad (152)$$

For open excess speed at an intermediate target, the primer is continuous, i.e.,

$$\Lambda_i^+ - \Lambda_i^- = 0. \quad (153)$$

For open excess velocity direction at the final target, the transversality condition is

$$\Lambda_n \times V_{\infty n} = 0. \quad (154)$$

The proper direction of $V_{\infty n}$ is usually opposite Λ_n .

For open arrival excess speed (at the primary target) in problems where a retro stage is employed, the transversality condition is,

$$-\frac{k\pi_{V_{\infty n}}}{\lambda_n} - 1 = 0. \quad (155)$$

For open thrust acceleration with unspecified reference power in the launch vehicle dependent formulation, the transversality condition is,

$$-\frac{k\pi_g}{\lambda_g} + 1 = 0. \quad (156)$$

For open jet exhaust speed with unspecified reference power in the launch vehicle dependent formulation, the transversality condition is,

$$-\frac{k\pi_c}{\lambda_c} + 1 = 0. \quad (157)$$

These last two equations also apply for open thrust acceleration and open jet exhaust speed, respectively, in the launch vehicle independent formulation with fixed reference power. Of course, the appropriate expressions for the partials of π must be used, however.

If the reference power is specified using the launch vehicle dependent formulation, but both reference thrust acceleration and jet exhaust speed are left open, the last two transversality conditions are replaced in favor of the one condition,

$$1 - \frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_c} \frac{g}{c} \left(1 - \frac{c\eta'}{\eta}\right) = 0. \quad (158)$$

In the preceding equations λ_g and λ_c are evaluated at time t_n , the time at which the spacecraft is to be at the primary target. When using the open angle transfer option, the transversality condition associated with the open angle is

$$\left[\dot{\Lambda}_n \times R_n - \Lambda_n \times \dot{R}_n \right] \cdot \bar{k} = 0. \quad (159)$$

For either the ephemeris or open angle options, if the final velocity is completely unspecified, as in the case of flyby missions, the appropriate vector transversality condition is,

$$\Lambda_n = 0. \quad (160)$$

This causes the primer locus (trajectory in primer-space) to home-in on the origin of primer-space, which is a singularity of the optimal rocket problem (as previously mentioned) if the spacecraft should be thrusting at that point. However, if forced-thrusting is not invoked via the propulsion-time multiplier λ_T , condition (160) tends to cause a coast phase to occur at the time of flyby, thus avoiding the singularity. A similar situation can occur at the initial time for the launch vehicle independent mode if launch excess speed is to be optimized. This leads to the condition

$$\Lambda_o = 0. \quad (161)$$

For the extra-ecliptic option, the fact that Ω and ω are left open in specifying the final state gives rise to the two conditions,

$$C \cdot \bar{k} = 0, \quad (162)$$

$$C \cdot \bar{h} = 0, \quad (163)$$

where $C = R_o \times \dot{\Lambda}_o - \dot{R}_o \times \Lambda_o$ is the vector constant of the motion on a given trajectory segment and \bar{h} is a unit vector along the angular momentum of the final heliocentric orbit. If the option is employed which additionally leaves final true anomaly open, the extra condition,

$$\frac{\mu}{r} (\Lambda \cdot R) + r^2 (\dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R}) = 0, \quad (164)$$

applies. The transversality condition associated with open launch date for the ephemeris option is,

$$-\Lambda_o \cdot \ddot{P}_o + \dot{\Lambda}_o \cdot \dot{P}_o + h_{vo} = 0, \quad (165)$$

the condition for open encounter date at an intermediate target is,

$$-(\Lambda_i^+ - \Lambda_i^-) \cdot \ddot{P}_i + (\dot{\Lambda}_i^+ - \dot{\Lambda}_i^-) \cdot \dot{P}_i + h_{vi}^+ - h_{vi}^- = 0, \quad (166)$$

while the appropriate condition for open arrival date (at the primary target) with the ephemeris option is,

$$\Lambda_n \cdot \ddot{P}_n - \dot{\Lambda}_n \cdot \dot{P}_n - h_{vn} = 0. \quad (167)$$

Since the variational Hamiltonian h_v is a constant of the motion on a given trajectory segment, the time at which it is evaluated on that segment is arbitrary. The preceding conditions pertaining to initial and final time are applicable if the total flight time is unconstrained. In the event that the total flight time is fixed while both t_o and t_n are left open, the two preceding conditions are replaced with the single condition represented by the sum of the two, i.e.,

$$\Lambda_n \cdot \ddot{P}_n - \dot{\Lambda}_n \cdot \dot{P}_n - h_{vn} - \Lambda_o \cdot \ddot{P}_o + \dot{\Lambda}_o \cdot \dot{P}_o + h_{vo} = 0. \quad (168)$$

For either the open angle or extra ecliptic options, the appropriate transversality condition associated with open arrival date (i.e., open flight time) is

$$-h_v = 0, \quad (169)$$

where the signs (+ and -) in all the preceding expressions are displayed as they are coded in the program.

Finally, the transversality condition associated with unspecified, but constant, thrust cone angle is,

$$\lambda_{\phi}(t_n) = 0. \quad (170)$$

5. Partial Derivatives. In solving the two-point boundary-value problem, the finite difference method is used for computing the required matrix of partial derivatives of the dependent variables (i.e., end conditions or constraints) with respect to the independent variables. The finite difference method involves individually perturbing each independent variable x_i to be optimized and computing an associated perturbed dependent parameter vector Y_p . The amount each independent parameter is perturbed, Δx_i , is specified by program input. The desired partial derivatives are then approximated as follows:

$$P = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x_i} = \frac{Y_p - Y}{\Delta x_i}, \quad (171)$$

where Y represents the nominal dependent parameter vector. The finite difference method is completely general and is applicable to all end condition options available in the program.

C. EXTENSION OF SOLUTION FOR POWER DEGRADATION.

The assumed spacecraft and trajectory models are as described earlier in Section A and are not repeated here; the nomenclature used in the following analysis is also described in Section A, except for the introduction of new symbols which are described in the text as they appear.

Historically, this electric propulsion power degradation model first appeared in the literature in [7], and then soon afterward an improved discussion appeared in [8], in which several of the ramifications and consequences of the theory are also discussed. For deeper insight into the analysis, the reader is therefore referred to [8], from which much of the analysis below is extracted.

The model discussed here is concerned with the manner in which the performance of a solar array degrades due to high energy particle damage. It is assumed that one can define a damage factor q which has a value of unity at the initial time and which decreases in value with time during the course of the mission such that the power output, p , of the arrays at any time may be written

$$p = q \gamma p_{\text{ref}}, \quad (172)$$

where p_{ref} is the reference power and γ is the power factor which is a function of solar distance and array orientation relative to the sun. The damage factor q may also be thought of as a time-dependent efficiency. The derivative \dot{q} is negative, and is assumed to be linearly proportional to q and to the density of particles impinging on the solar cells. For simplicity, it is assumed that the particle density d is of the same form as the density of photons striking the surface of the array, i.e.,

$$d = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{e}}_r \cdot \bar{\mathbf{n}}}{r^2}, \quad (173)$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{e}}_r$ is a unit vector along the sun-spacecraft line, $\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ is a unit vector normal to the arrays such that $\bar{\mathbf{e}}_r \cdot \bar{\mathbf{n}} > 0$ implies the front of the panels faces the sun, and

r is the solar distance of the spacecraft. Then

$$\dot{q} = -kqd, \quad (174)$$

and

$$q = e^{-k \int_0^t d dt'}, \quad (175)$$

where k is the constant of proportionality. It is convenient to introduce a parameter s , called degradation time,

$$s = \int_0^t d dt', \quad (176)$$

or

$$\dot{s} = d. \quad (177)$$

Thus, under the above assumptions the degradation time accumulates at a faster rate when the spacecraft is nearer the sun, which is a characteristic one might expect. Note that when the spacecraft is maintained at 1 AU with the panels normal to the sun line, $\dot{s} = 1$ and the degradation time is equal to the flight time. Then k may conveniently be thought of as the inverse of a reference time, called the characteristic degradation time denoted by τ_d , and the degradation factor q becomes

$$q = e^{-s/\tau_d}. \quad (178)$$

Actually, there is little reason to allow the degradation time s to continue to accumulate during coast phases since the arrays may be turned edgewise to the sun and the degradation process may be effectively halted. Therefore, we adjust equation (177) to read

$$\dot{s} = h_{\sigma} d, \quad (179)$$

where h_{σ} is a step function equal to one during thrust phases and equal to zero during coast phases.

The characteristic degradation time τ_d is an engineering parameter that must be determined experimentally. For example, by exposing a solar cell to

the particle emission of a solar simulator and measuring the performance of the cell over a period of time, one should be able to estimate a reasonable value of τ_d . Another source of information would be measurements from actual spacecraft which employ solar cells for power supply.

The assumed exponential form of the degradation factor, although intended for use with SEP systems, is applicable for NEP systems as well. The principal difference is in the definition of \dot{s} ; for example, $\dot{s} = h_\sigma$. The exponential form also permits one to evaluate radio-isotope systems by defining $\dot{s} = 1$ and letting τ_d represent the time for the radioactivity to dissipate to $1/e$ of its initial level.

In the development which follows, the formulation applicable to SEP is used exclusively. The equations of motion and adjoint equations are given in Section A; the equations affected by the inclusion of power degradation in the model are given below.

Power degradation affects the problem in a very fundamental sense, beginning with the rocket-thrust term in the equations of motion:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\vec{V}} &= \ddot{\vec{R}} = a \vec{e}_t - \frac{\mu}{r^3} \vec{R}, \\ \dot{\vec{R}} &= \vec{V},\end{aligned}\tag{180}$$

where \vec{R} is the position vector, r is the magnitude of \vec{R} , \vec{V} is the velocity vector, μ is the gravitational constant of the sun, a is the magnitude of the thrust acceleration and \vec{e}_t is a unit vector in the direction of thrust. The thrust acceleration a is a function of several variables and may be written as follows:

$$a = h_\sigma \frac{g \gamma q}{\nu},\tag{181}$$

where g is a reference thrust acceleration evaluated under a prescribed set of conditions, ν is the ratio of current to initial mass, and q is the degradation factor defined above. The power factor γ is assumed to be a function of the density, d ,

of photons incident on the arrays, where d is as written in equation (173). The general form of γ is,

$$\gamma = d \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i d^{i/4}. \quad (182)$$

The coefficients a_i are chosen so that this equation will adequately describe the power output of a given array. The only restriction of the a_i is that their sum is equal to one. Then at $r = 1$ AU, with the arrays normal to the sun line, $\gamma = d = 1$. The summation term in (182) represents the temperature effect.

The mass ratio satisfies the differential equation,

$$\dot{\nu} = -h_{\sigma} \frac{g\gamma q}{c}, \quad (183)$$

using $\nu = 1$ as an initial condition, where c is the jet exhaust speed which is assumed to be constant over the trajectory.

The variational Hamiltonian becomes,

$$\begin{aligned} h_v &= \Lambda \cdot \ddot{R} - \dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R} + \lambda_{\nu} \dot{\nu} + \lambda_{\tau} \dot{\tau} + \lambda_s \dot{s} + \lambda_g \dot{g} + \lambda_c \dot{c} \\ &= h_{\sigma} \left[\frac{g\gamma q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_{\nu}) + \lambda_s d + \lambda_{\tau} \right] - \frac{\mu}{r^3} (\Lambda \cdot R) - \dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (184)$$

and the adjoint equations are

$$\ddot{\Lambda} = -\frac{\mu}{r^3} \Lambda + \frac{3\mu}{r^5} (R \cdot \Lambda) R + h_{\sigma} \left[\frac{g\gamma^* q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_{\nu}) + \lambda_s \right] \frac{\partial d}{\partial R}, \quad (185)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_{\nu} = h_{\sigma} \frac{g\gamma q}{\nu^2} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t),$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_g = -h_{\sigma} \frac{\gamma q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_{\nu}),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\lambda}_c &= -h_\sigma \frac{g\gamma q}{c^2} \lambda_\nu, \\ \dot{\lambda}_s &= h_\sigma \frac{g\gamma q}{\nu \tau_d} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu),\end{aligned}\tag{185}$$

cont.

where

$$\gamma^* = \partial \gamma / \partial d = \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i \left(1 + \frac{i}{4}\right) d^{i/4},$$

$$\frac{\partial d}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\bar{n} - 3(\bar{e}_r \cdot \bar{n}) \bar{e}_r \right].$$

The control variables are the thrust direction \bar{e}_t , the switch step function h_σ , and, providing the array orientation is not constrained to yield maximum power, the normal direction \bar{n} . According to the Maximum Principle, these controls are chosen to maximize the variational Hamiltonian (184). The maximum of h_v with respect to h_σ is seen to depend totally on the sign of the term in square brackets. That is, denoting

$$\sigma^* = \frac{g\gamma q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu) + \lambda_s d + \lambda_\tau,\tag{186}$$

then choose

$$h_\sigma = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sigma^* > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \sigma^* < 0 \end{cases}.\tag{187}$$

Maximizing h_v with respect to \bar{e}_t is also accomplished by inspection. Since \bar{e}_t appears only in the dot product with Λ and since the coefficient of that dot product is non-negative, i.e.,

$$h_\sigma g\gamma q / \nu \geq 0,\tag{188}$$

then h_v is maximized with respect to \bar{e}_t by making $\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t$ as large as possible, which is the same result as when there is no degradation. The control vector \bar{n} appears explicitly in (184) through the density d as given by equation (173). In fact, since \bar{n} appears in h_v only through d , \bar{n} affects h_v only through its dot product with \bar{e}_r . Letting the angle between \bar{n} and \bar{e}_r be denoted χ such that

$\bar{e}_r \cdot \bar{n} = \cos \chi$, then it is clear that there will be a "best" angle χ between \bar{n} and \bar{e}_r to maximize h_v , but that \bar{n} may lie along any element of a right circular cone of half angle χ about \bar{e}_r . For the moment, we will put aside the question of the explicit direction of \bar{n} and concentrate on defining the optimum χ or, alternatively, the optimum d . The optimum value of d is determined by maximizing h_v with respect to d , i.e., by solving for the root of the equation

$$\frac{\partial h_v}{\partial d} = h_\sigma \frac{\partial \sigma^*}{\partial d} = 0. \quad (189)$$

Performing the indicated differentiation yields

$$\frac{g \gamma^* q}{\nu} \sigma_r + \lambda_s = 0, \quad (190)$$

or

$$\gamma^* = - \frac{\lambda_s \nu}{g q \sigma_r}, \quad (191)$$

where, using (182),

$$\gamma^* = \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i \left(1 + \frac{i}{4}\right) d^{i/4}, \quad (192)$$

and

$$\sigma_r = \Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu \lambda_s}{c}. \quad (193)$$

Because of the form of (192) equation (190) is a quartic in the variable $d^{i/4}$, and is solved by iteration in the program. A more detailed discussion of the solution to (190) is given in Reference [8]. for a specific set of coefficients a_i . For now, assume that the optimum value of d is found from (190). Then the optimum angle χ is immediately obtained

$$\cos \chi = d r^2. \quad (194)$$

Of course, equation (190) does not take into consideration the fact that d can never exceed the inverse square of the solar distance. Consequently, the right hand side of (194) may exceed unity, under which condition the program sets $\cos \chi \equiv 1$ (i.e.,

$\chi = 0$) implying that \bar{n} is directed along \bar{e}_r .

If the d that represents the solution to (190) exceeds the upper limit allowed for d whether that limit is imposed by the problem or by nature (i.e., $1/r^2$), the correct choice for d is that upper-limiting value. Likewise, on the lower side, d is physically limited to be non-negative. Therefore, a negative solution to (190) is disregarded, and d is set to zero which corresponds to $\chi = \pi/2$ (panels oriented edgewise to the sun), and the engines are shut down.

The precise definition of \bar{n} has no bearing on the solution of the problem, except as it affects d as defined in (173). The appearance of \bar{n} in the state and adjoint equations and the variational Hamiltonian is solely through the density d except in the equation for $\ddot{\Lambda}$ where \bar{n} appears explicitly as part of the partial $\partial d / \partial R$, defined following equations (185). Actually, this partial is valid only if d is permitted to vary with R . That is, if either $d = 0$ or $d = \text{constant}$ is imposed then $\partial d / \partial R$ becomes the null vector and the entire term drops from the equation for $\ddot{\Lambda}$. Furthermore, if d is the solution to (190), then the last term of $\ddot{\Lambda}$ in (185) again drops out because the term in square brackets is the left side of (190). Therefore, the only time the term in question remains in the equation for $\ddot{\Lambda}$ is when $d = 1/r^2$ which corresponds to $\cos \chi = \bar{e}_r \cdot \bar{n} = 1$ and implies $\bar{n} \equiv \bar{e}_r$. Under this condition

$$\frac{\partial d}{\partial R} = -\frac{2}{r^3} \bar{e}_r. \quad (195)$$

The boundary condition pertaining to the initial degradation time is

$$s(t_0) = 0. \quad (196)$$

If the final degradation time, s_n , is unspecified, the transversality condition associated with degradation time is

$$\lambda_{s_n} = 0. \quad (197)$$

The initial value of λ_s is unknown and therefore becomes one of the independent parameters of the boundary value problem. From equations (185), it follows that

$$\lambda_s^* = -\frac{g}{\tau_d} \lambda_g^*, \quad (198)$$

and, therefore,

$$\lambda_{s_n} - \lambda_{s_o} = -\frac{g}{\tau_d} (\lambda_{g_n} - \lambda_{g_o}). \quad (199)$$

Using the boundary conditions $\lambda_{s_n} = \lambda_{g_o} = 0$, it follows that

$$\lambda_{s_o} = \frac{g}{\tau_d} \lambda_{g_n}. \quad (200)$$

Thus, if an approximate value of λ_{g_n} is available from a trajectory similar to the one of interest, a reasonable guess of λ_{s_o} is easily approximated.

D. AUXILIARY COMPUTATIONS

The following paragraphs present the equations employed in a variety of auxiliary computations throughout the program. The computations are termed auxiliary because they do not influence the optimization results or procedures, with the possible exception of the Spiral Capture computations. Rather, the computations are made for printout purposes.

1. Standard Block Print Variables. A standard print block is employed for printing information at various points along a trajectory. Each standard block contains a total of 40 parameters as follows:

TIME	Time since departure, in days.
SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	Semi-major axis of the osculating heliocentric trajectory. $a = 1 / \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{v^2}{\mu} \right), \text{ in AU.}$
ECCENTRICITY	Eccentricity of the osculating heliocentric trajectory. $e = \sqrt{1 - h^2 / \mu a}, \text{ where } h \text{ is the magnitude of the angular momentum.}$
INCLINATION	Inclination of the osculating heliocentric trajectory relative to the ecliptic. $i = \cos^{-1} (\bar{k} \cdot H / h), \text{ in degrees where } H \text{ is the angular momentum vector, } H = R \times \dot{R}.$
NODE	Longitude of ascending node of the osculating heliocentric trajectory plane on the ecliptic, measured eastward from the vernal equinox. $\Omega = \sin^{-1} [\bar{j} \cdot (\bar{k} \times H / h)] = \cos^{-1} [\bar{i} \cdot (\bar{k} \times H / h)], \text{ in degrees.}$

ARG POS	Angular position in osculating orbit plane from ascending node measured in direction of motion. $\omega = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{\mathbf{R} \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{H})}{rh \sin i} \right] = \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{\mathbf{R} \cdot [\mathbf{H} \times (\bar{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{H})]}{rh^2 \sin i} \right],$ in degrees.
RMAG	Magnitude of the instantaneous heliocentric spacecraft position vector. $r = \mathbf{R} $, in AU.
TRAVEL	Approximate travel angle since launch, in degrees. $\theta_t = \sum_i \theta_i \text{ where } \theta_i = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathbf{R}_i \cdot \mathbf{R}_{i-1}}{r_i r_{i-1}} \right)$ and \mathbf{R}_i is the spacecraft position vector at the i^{th} computation step.
R1, R2, R3	Cartesian components of current position vector, in AU.
V1, V2, V3	Cartesian components of current velocity vector, in EMOS.
MASS RATIO	Ratio of current mass to initial mass.
THRUST ACC	Ratio of current thrust acceleration to current solar gravity acceleration ($= h_\sigma g \gamma q r^2 / \mu \nu$).
L1, L2, L3	Cartesian components of primer vector, Λ .
L4, L5, L6	Cartesian components of time derivative of primer vector, $\dot{\Lambda}$.
L7	Variable adjoint to the mass ratio, λ_ν .
HAM	Variational Hamiltonian, h_v .
LG	Variable adjoint to the thrust acceleration, λ_g .
LC	Variable adjoint to the jet exhaust speed, λ_c .
LPHI	Variable adjoint to the thrust cone angle, λ_ϕ .

CONE, CLOCK	<p>Two angles, in degrees, defining the angular position of Canopus relative to a spacecraft fixed coordinate system. Employing a built-in unit vector \bar{s} in the direction of Canopus, the two angles are defined</p> $CONE = \cos^{-1} (\bar{s} \cdot \bar{e}_s)$ $CLOCK = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{(\bar{e}_s \times \bar{e}_t) \cdot (\bar{e}_s \times \bar{s})}{ \bar{e}_s \times \bar{e}_t \bar{e}_s \times \bar{s} } \right] = \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{(\bar{e}_s \times \bar{e}_t) \times (\bar{e}_s \times \bar{s})}{ \bar{e}_s \times \bar{e}_t \bar{e}_s \times \bar{s} } \cdot \bar{e}_s \right]$ <p>where \bar{e}_s is a unit vector pointing from the sun to the spacecraft.</p>
HMAG	<p>Magnitude of the angular momentum vector, in AU^2/τ.</p> $h = \mathbf{R} \times \dot{\mathbf{R}} .$
POWER FNCT	The power function γq defined in an earlier section.
SWITCH FNCT	The thrust switch function σ .
PSI, THETA	<p>Thrust angles relative to the instantaneous osculating trajectory plane. PSI is the out-of-plane angle and THETA is the in-plane angle, in degrees.</p> $\psi = \sin^{-1} (\bar{e}_t \cdot \mathbf{H}/h)$ $\theta = \sin^{-1} \left(\bar{e}_t \cdot \frac{\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{R}}{h r \cos \psi} \right) = \cos^{-1} (\bar{e}_t \cdot \mathbf{R}/r \cos \psi)$
PHI	<p>Thrust angle relative to the sun-spacecraft line</p> $\phi = \cos^{-1} (\bar{e}_t \cdot \mathbf{R}/r), \text{ in degrees.}$
LATITUDE	<p>Ecliptic latitude of spacecraft, in degrees</p> $= \sin^{-1} (z/r).$
LONGITUDE	<p>Ecliptic longitude of spacecraft, in degrees</p> $= \sin^{-1} \left(y/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(x/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right).$

FLT PTH ANGLE	<p>Helicentric flight path angle, in degrees</p> $= \sin^{-1} (R \cdot \dot{R}/rv).$
VMAG	<p>Helicentric speed, in EMOS</p> $v = \dot{R} .$
PROP TIME	Total time propulsion system has operated, τ , in days.

The above standard block may be augmented in two ways. When power degradation, as indicated by the input variable TPOWER, is simulated, a single line of information is automatically added to each block, as displayed in the Sample Problems and Results section, Case G, Comet Rendezvous Mission. When the input variable MPRINT is 2 or 3, three extra lines of information are generated per block, as displayed in the Sample Problems and Results section, Case H, Multiple Ballistic Swingby Mission. These two types of additionally printed lines may appear simultaneously.

(a). Power Degradation. The single line of power degradation information contains eight parameters as follows:

S	Degradation time, s, since departure, in days.
LS	Degradation time adjoint variable, λ_s .
DENSITY	Density parameter, d, in AU^{-2} .
DPOWR	$q \partial \gamma / \partial r$, in AU^{-1} .
DPOWD	$q \partial \gamma / \partial d$.
DEGRAD	The degradation factor, q.
CHI	Solar array orientation angle χ , in degrees.
CHI REF	Solar array orientation angle which the arrays would have if oriented for maximum power, in degrees.

(b). Target-Relative Coordinates and Comet Magnitudes. The three extra lines which may appear via using MPRINT contain the following information:

R1 REL
R2 REL
R3 REL

Cartesian components of current spacecraft position vector, with respect to the next astronomical body to be encountered along the trajectory in a moving coordinate system generated by that body, with the x-axis pointing outward along the body's heliocentric radius vector, the y-axis in the body's orbit plane in the sense of the body's motion, and the z-axis completing the right-handed orthogonal system, in kilometers, with the origin of coordinates at the body.

V1 REL
V2 REL
V3 REL

Cartesian components of current spacecraft velocity vector, in kilometers/second, in the target-relative coordinate system described directly above (see R1 REL).

RMAG REL

Magnitude of R1 REL, R2 REL, R3 REL, in kilometers.

VMAG REL

Magnitude of V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL, in kilometers/second.

S/C NUC MAG

Nuclear magnitude (of comet) of the next astronomical body to be encountered along the trajectory, as seen by the spacecraft.

$$M_N = M_o + M_1 \log_{10} |R - R_{\text{targ}}| + M_2 \log_{10} |R_{\text{targ}}| \\ + .03 \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{R_{\text{targ}} \cdot (R_{\text{targ}} - R)}{|R_{\text{targ}}| |R_{\text{targ}} - R|} \right] C^o,$$

where M_o , M_1 , and M_2 are magnitude constants associated with the target, and C^o is the radians-to-degrees conversion factor. The arc-cosine term is the phase angle.

S/C TOT MAG

Total magnitude of the next astronomical body to be encountered along the trajectory, as seen by the spacecraft.

$$M_T = M_3 + M_4 \log_{10} |R - R_{\text{targ}}| + M_5 \log_{10} |R_{\text{targ}}|$$

where M_3 , M_4 , and M_5 are magnitude constants associated with the target.

GEO NUC MAG	Same as S/C NUC MAG, except as seen by the Earth.
GEO TOT MAG	Same as S/C TOT MAG, except as seen by the Earth.
ANG(V, R)	Angle which (V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL) makes with the positive x-axis in the target-relative coordinate system described under R1 REL, in degrees. $\text{ANG(V, R)} = \cos^{-1} (\text{V1 REL}/\text{VMAG REL})$
ANG(V, XY)	Angle which (V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL) makes with the xy plane in the target-relative coordinate system described under R1 REL, in degrees. $\text{ANG(V, XY)} = \sin^{-1} (\text{V3 REL}/\text{VMAG REL})$
R1 REL ECL R2 REL ECL R3 REL ECL	Same as R1 REL, R2 REL, R3 REL except expressed in the ecliptic coordinate system of date.
V1 REL ECL V2 REL ECL V3 REL ECL	Same as V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL except expressed in the ecliptic coordinate system of date.
RMAG ECL	Magnitude of R1 REL ECL, R2 REL ECL, R3 REL ECL, in kilometers.
VMAG ECL	Magnitude of V1 REL ECL, V2 REL ECL, V3 REL ECL, in kilometers/second.

2. Extremum Point Summary Print. For the final trajectory of each case, a table of extremum points of selected functions occurring along the trajectory is evaluated and printed. This table contains the following variables; the number of iterations required to isolate the given point, time from launch, ecliptic longitude, solar distance, communication angle and distance, thrust switch function, the three thrust angles, ψ , θ , and ϕ , the power input to the thrust subsystem, and the array orientation angle χ . Extrema are evaluated for all of these functions except the time from launch, ecliptic longitude, and array orientation angle. In addition, the table includes the initial and final times, all thrust switch

points, and the points at which the power profile changes under Options 4 and 5 of the power function selector. The values of all functions contained in the table are printed each time an extremum or special point of any function is encountered.

Extrema points are evaluated by locating points at which the derivatives of the functions go to zero. The other special points (e.g., thrust switch points) are obtained by defining a function which goes to zero at the special point (e.g., the thrust switch function σ) and isolating these roots. A general set of routines is employed for determining all the extrema and special points. The procedure is to check at each computed point whether any root of interest has occurred within the current (most recent) computation step. If a root is known to exist, an iteration scheme is initiated to isolate the point and store the related information. This is undertaken on all trajectories to define the special points and the extrema of the thrust switch function. The extrema for all other functions are obtained only for information purposes, however, and therefore are evaluated only for the last trajectory of each case.

The ecliptic longitude printed in the table is referenced to the longitude at launch; consequently, the value printed at the initial time is zero. Thereafter, the longitude is accumulated in increments so that the value will exceed 360 degrees if the spacecraft traverses more than one revolution of the sun. The angle is printed in degrees.

The solar distance is simply the magnitude of the spacecraft's heliocentric position vector and is printed in AU. Extrema of the function are obtained by isolating those points where $\dot{r} = R \cdot \dot{R}/r$ is zero.

The communication distance is defined to be the distance from the Earth to the spacecraft and is evaluated in AU as follows:

$$r_c = |R - P_e|, \quad (201)$$

where P_e is the heliocentric position of the Earth. The extrema in r_c are evaluated by locating the points when

$$(R - P_e) \cdot (\dot{R} - \dot{P}_e) = 0. \quad (202)$$

The communication angle is the angle in degrees subtended at the Earth between the Earth-spacecraft and Earth-sun lines. It is evaluated as follows:

$$\alpha_c = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{P_e \cdot (P_e - R)}{|P_e| |P_e - R|} \right], \quad (203a)$$

except at the initial time when $R = P_e$; then,

$$\alpha_c = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{P_e \cdot (\dot{P}_e - \dot{R})}{|P_e| |\dot{P}_e - \dot{R}|} \right]. \quad (203b)$$

Extrema of this communication angle correspond to the roots of the equation,

$$\frac{[(R - P_e) \times (\dot{R} - \dot{P}_e)] \times (R - P_e)}{|P_e| |R - P_e|^3} \cdot P_e + \frac{(P_e \times \dot{P}_e) \times P_e}{|R - P_e| |P_e|^3} \cdot (R - P_e) = 0. \quad (204)$$

The above equations for communication distance and angle assume that the input parameter NDIST is set to its default value of 3, which corresponds to Earth. Any other celestial body may be chosen as the reference for the calculations, through proper choice of NDIST, in which case the vectors P_e and \dot{P}_e then represent the position and velocity vectors, respectively, of the corresponding reference body.

The thrust switch function is evaluated as defined earlier. Extrema of the thrust switch function correspond to the roots of the equation*,

$$\dot{\sigma} = \dot{\Lambda} \cdot \bar{e}_t + \Lambda \cdot \dot{\bar{e}}_t - h_{\sigma} \frac{g \gamma}{\nu c} \sigma - \frac{\nu \gamma'}{g \gamma^2 r} (R \cdot \dot{R}) \lambda_{\tau} = 0, \quad (205)$$

*In the absence of power degradation; $\dot{q} \equiv 0$.

with

$$\dot{\bar{e}}_t = -\frac{1}{|\Lambda|^3} [(\Lambda \times \dot{\Lambda}) \times \Lambda], \quad (206)$$

if thrust direction is not constrained, and

$$\dot{\bar{e}}_t = \dot{\bar{e}}_r \cos \phi + (\dot{\bar{m}} \times \bar{e}_r + \bar{m} \times \dot{\bar{e}}_r) \sin \phi, \quad (207)$$

if thrust cone angle ϕ is constrained where

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{e}_r &= R/r, \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_r &= \frac{1}{r^3} [(R \times \dot{R}) \times R], \\ \bar{e}_\lambda &= \Lambda/\lambda, \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_\lambda &= \frac{1}{\lambda^3} [(\Lambda \times \dot{\Lambda}) \times \Lambda], \\ \bar{m} &= \frac{R \times \Lambda}{|R \times \Lambda|}, \\ \dot{\bar{m}} &= \frac{\dot{\bar{m}}}{|\bar{e}_r \times \bar{e}_\lambda|} \times [(\dot{\bar{e}}_r \times \bar{e}_\lambda + \bar{e}_r \times \dot{\bar{e}}_\lambda) \times \bar{m}]. \end{aligned} \quad (208)$$

The extrema of the thrust angles ψ , θ and ϕ are defined by isolating the points at which their time derivatives vanish. For the case of unconstrained thrust angles, these derivatives are defined:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\psi} &= \frac{1}{\cos \psi} (\dot{\bar{e}}_t \cdot \bar{e}_h + \bar{e}_t \cdot \dot{\bar{e}}_h), \\ \dot{\phi} &= -\frac{1}{\sin \phi} (\dot{\bar{e}}_t \cdot \bar{e}_r + \bar{e}_t \cdot \dot{\bar{e}}_r), \\ \dot{\theta} &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \psi} (\sin \phi \dot{\phi} - \cos \theta \sin \psi \dot{\psi}), \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta \cos \psi} (\dot{\bar{e}}_t \cdot \bar{e}_v + \bar{e}_t \cdot \dot{\bar{e}}_v + \sin \theta \sin \psi \dot{\psi}), \end{aligned} \quad (209)$$

where $\dot{\bar{e}}_t$ is as defined above for the unconstrained thrust angle case, and

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{e}_h &= (\mathbf{R} \times \dot{\mathbf{R}}) / |\mathbf{R} \times \dot{\mathbf{R}}| = \mathbf{H}/h, \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_h &= \frac{1}{h^3} [(\mathbf{H} \times \dot{\mathbf{H}}) \times \mathbf{H}] , \\ \dot{\mathbf{H}} &= h \frac{g\gamma q}{\sigma \nu} (\mathbf{R} \times \bar{e}_t) , \\ \bar{e}_v &= \bar{e}_h \times \bar{e}_r , \\ \dot{\bar{e}}_v &= -\frac{h}{r^2} \bar{e}_r .\end{aligned}\tag{210}$$

The two expressions for $\dot{\theta}$ are employed to avoid singularities when either $\sin \theta$ or $\cos \theta$ vanish.

For the case of constrained thrust cone angle, no extrema of the cone angle ϕ is sought since the angle is a constant. The derivatives of the other two angles are as defined above using the expression for $\dot{\bar{e}}_t$ appropriate to the case of constrained cone angle and setting $\dot{\phi} = 0$.

The instantaneous power input to the thrust subsystem, in kilowatts, is also listed. Extrema of this function are isolated by locating the roots of the function $d(\gamma q)/dt$.

3. Swingby Continuation Analysis. Auxiliary computations are optionally provided, invoked by the NAMELIST input vector MOPT4, whereby ballistic swingbys past the primary target may be simulated.

In one mode of program operation, invoked by MOPT4(1) > 0, single swingbys past the primary target may be simulated to up to ten post-swingby targets per case.

In another mode of program operation, invoked by $\text{MOPT4}(1) < 0$, multiple swingbys along a single trajectory may be simulated, first swinging past the primary target and then subsequently swinging past more targets downstream along the trajectory. One multiple swingby trajectory may be simulated per case.

In either mode of operation, the following basic assumptions are made. The swingby continuation computations are independent of the trajectory leg leading up to the swingby target, which may consist of an optimized electric propulsion trajectory segment (if the swingby planet is the primary target), except that the arrival V_∞ and arrival time at the swingby planet are used in the determination of the swingby passage conditions. Each swingby maneuver is calculated under the assumption of the patched-conic approximation, and the swingby planet's sphere-of-influence is assumed to have zero radius as seen from interplanetary space and infinite radius as seen from the planetary vantage point. The passage time in the swingby planet's sphere-of-influence is neglected (taken to be zero in the heliocentric frame).

Each swingby maneuver may be either unpowered or powered, and these two cases are discussed in the following sections. Since the unpowered swingby solutions are embedded in the wider class of powered-swingby solutions, tending to appear in pairs which are separated by a region of braking powered swingbys, the more general case of powered swingbys is discussed first.

(a). **Powered Swingbys.** This type of swingby maneuver is restricted to occur at the mutual perifoci of the approach and departure hyperbolic arcs; the powered phase is impulsive and the thrust is colinear (pro or con) to the velocity at closest approach. Whether the swingby is powered or unpowered, the trajectory segment leading up to the swingby planet has been pre-determined, this being the method by which the program has been designed to obtain swingby solutions. Therefore the swingby time and the arrival hyperbolic excess velocity

$V_{\infty A}$ are known. In the following analysis, subscript A pertains to arrival at the swingby planet and subscript D pertains to departure.

A basic assumption of the powered swingby problem posed here is that the flight time from the swingby planet to the next target is specified. This being so, the program is able to converge, by iteration, on some ballistic trajectory from the swingby planet to the next target having the specified transfer time, implying that the departure hyperbolic excess velocity $V_{\infty D}$ at the swingby planet is thereby determined. Therefore, the heliocentric trajectory before and after the swingby planet is determined, and it then remains to perform the required computations pertaining to the hyperbolic arcs within the swingby planet's sphere of influence.

The closest approach distance is found by iteration as follows. Let

$$\alpha_A = 1 + \frac{r_p v_{\infty A}^2}{\mu}, \quad (211)$$

and

$$\alpha_D = 1 + \frac{r_p v_{\infty D}^2}{\mu}, \quad (212)$$

where $v_{\infty A} = |V_{\infty A}|$, $v_{\infty D} = |V_{\infty D}|$, r_p is the (unknown) passage distance, and μ is the swingby planet's gravitational parameter. Then the approach and departure hyperbolic bend angles are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta_A}{2} &= \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \alpha_A = \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_A), \\ \frac{\delta_D}{2} &= \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \alpha_D = \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_D), \end{aligned} \quad (213)$$

and these must sum up to the total bend angle, which is specified in terms of $V_{\infty A}$ and $V_{\infty D}$:

$$\delta_T = \frac{\delta_A}{2} + \frac{\delta_D}{2} = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{V_{\infty A} \cdot V_{\infty D}}{v_{\infty A} v_{\infty D}} \right]. \quad (214)$$

Therefore, using r_p as the independent variable, the zero of the quantity

$$F = \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_A) + \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_D) - \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{V_{\infty A} \cdot V_{\infty D}}{v_{\infty A} v_{\infty D}} \right] \quad (215)$$

is obtained by Newton's iteration, using the derivative,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial r_p} = \left(\frac{-1}{\mu} \right) \left[\frac{v_{\infty A}^2 / \alpha_A}{\sqrt{\alpha_A^2 - 1}} + \frac{v_{\infty D}^2 / \alpha_D}{\sqrt{\alpha_D^2 - 1}} \right]. \quad (216)$$

When the iteration is converged, the passage distance r_p is in hand, and the impulsive velocity increment is computed,

$$\Delta v = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{r_p} + v_{\infty D}^2} - \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{r_p} + v_{\infty A}^2}, \quad (217)$$

where the square-root-quantities are the hyperbolic speeds at closest approach.

The remaining parameters defining the planetocentric transfer are computed as follows. The inclination of the swingby orbit plane to the planet's equator is given by

$$i = \cos^{-1} (\bar{h} \cdot \bar{n}_p), \quad (218)$$

where \bar{h} is the unit vector along the angular momentum of the hyperbolic passage trajectory and \bar{n}_p is a unit vector pointing toward the swingby planet's north pole. The ascending node angle of the swingby orbit plane is computed as,

$$\Omega = \tan^{-1} (-h_x / h_y), \quad (219)$$

and is placed in the proper quadrant by using the system library routine DATAN2.

The argument of perifocus is given by,

$$\omega = \cos^{-1}(\bar{r}_p \cdot \bar{r}_n), \quad (220)$$

where \bar{r}_p is the unit vector pointing toward the closest approach point and \bar{r}_n is the unit vector lying along the line of nodes and pointing toward the ascending node. This is adjusted for the proper quadrant by the test,

$$\text{If } h_z (\bar{r}_n \times \bar{r}_p)_z < 0, \quad \omega \rightarrow 2\pi - \omega.$$

In the right-handed planetary reference frame, the z-axis is toward the planet's north and the x-axis points toward the ascending node of the planet's equator on the ecliptic.

(b) Unpowered Swingbys. This type of swingby maneuver is considered to be a powered swingby having $\Delta v = 0$. The program adjusts the post-swingby heliocentric trajectory segment, by iteration, until the swingby departure V_∞ magnitude equals the given arrival V_∞ magnitude. The primary independent variable in this iteration is the post-swingby transfer time to the specified target, which was held constant in the powered swingby case. Thus $v_{\infty D} = v_{\infty A} = v_\infty$, and the swingby passage distance is obtained from the formula,

$$r_p = \frac{\mu}{v_\infty^2} \left(\frac{2v_\infty}{|V_{\infty A} - V_{\infty D}|} - 1 \right). \quad (221)$$

The other orbital parameters are obtained from the same relations given above in the section, Powered Swingbys.

The program can generate multiple-revolution ballistic arcs, and a particular solution obtained by the program may not be unique, even for the same transfer time. All solutions are reachable, however, by means of inputting an appropriate initial velocity guess for the trajectory segment in question.

4. Spiral Capture. The program provides the option of computing approximate performance requirements of an electric propulsion spiral capture

maneuver at the primary target planet. The approximation is based on asymptotic matching techniques developed by Fimple and Edelbaum (Reference [9]) and by Breakwell and Rauch (Reference [10]). The technique assumes that a heliocentric trajectory to a conceptually massless point with position and velocity of the primary target planet is available. The approximation then yields the additional propellant and propulsion time that would be required above that of the heliocentric trajectory to insert the spacecraft into an orbit of periapse r_p and apoapse r_a using the electric propulsion spiral maneuver. It should be noted that the additional propellant and time computed in this approximation does not represent the propellant and time spent performing the spiral with very high accuracy because the heliocentric trajectory included a trajectory segment which was within the geometric boundaries of the sphere of influence of the planet. The additional propellant and time computed is more appropriately considered a correction to the heliocentric trajectory which, when added to the requirements of the heliocentric trajectory, yields a good estimate of the total performance requirement, including those of the spiral.

Defining the semi-major axis of the capture ellipse,

$$a_c = (r_a + r_p)/2, \quad (222)$$

and the thrust acceleration at the end of the heliocentric trajectory

$$a_n = g \gamma q / \nu_n, \quad (223)$$

then an incremental velocity associated with the spiral maneuver is calculated,

$$\Delta v = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_t}{a_c}} \left[1 - 1.84 \left(\frac{a_n a_c^2}{\mu_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \right], \quad (224)$$

which leads to the additional propellant

$$\Delta m_p = m_o \nu_n (1 - e^{-\Delta v/c}), \quad (225)$$

and the additional time

$$\Delta t = c(1 - e^{-\Delta v/c})/a_n. \quad (226)$$

This option is invoked with the input parameter MTMASS.

E. SPECIAL PROGRAM FEATURES

The following paragraphs describe several special features available in HILTOP which are provided to alleviate certain numerical difficulties and to increase the program's generality and flexibility.

1. Perturbation Step Size Selector. The program generates a partial derivative matrix of the dependent variables with respect to the independent variables by integrating trajectories neighboring the current nominal trajectory. The perturbation step size of each independent variable, which is used to vary that lone variable in order to generate its associated neighboring trajectory, may be input to the program. Each neighboring trajectory is used to generate one column of the partial derivative matrix, each element of which is constructed by forming the simple ratio of the difference between the neighboring and nominal dependent variable values to the perturbation step size. Each element of the matrix thus constructed represents the secant-slope-approximation to the actual dependent variable slope, and this approximation comes closest to the true value for some unique perturbation step size value for each independent variable. The approximation becomes poor for large step sizes because the secant-slope deviates farther from the true slope, and becomes poor for very small step sizes because the numerical accuracy of the computer and also of the trajectory generation algorithm with its numerous iterations introduces computational noise.

A program option controlled by the input variable KPART is available which attempts to determine the optimum perturbation step size for each independent variable. The program accomplishes this by taking a linear walk in the base-10 logarithm of each independent variable step size starting from the input or default value and not exceeding KPART steps. The program first steps in each direction (smaller and larger step size) to determine the proper direction of the walk, and each step consists of varying the step size one-half order-of-magnitude. For each linear walk (for each independent variable), that one column

of the partial derivative matrix associated with the independent variable is computed for each step of the walk, and each element of that column is compared between the n^{th} step and the $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$ step of the walk. The element which has the largest normalized error in comparing the n^{th} and the $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$ steps is selected as the criterion function, and this maximum-error-element is allowed to vary as the walk progresses. The walk continues until the criterion function is minimized, at which point the optimum perturbation step size is considered to be determined to within one-half order-of-magnitude. The process is repeated for each independent variable perturbation step size, to arrive at an optimum set of step sizes, which are then input to the program's iterator in place of the original values. A summary of the step size optimization is printed.

2. Avoiding Corners in the Propulsion-Time Function. The program monitors the thrust switching function along each trajectory to determine when to optimally switch the thrust on or off (at the roots of the switch function). At times the program's iterator moves the trajectory into a region where two successive switch function roots approach each other and become very close together, which physically represents very rapid thrust-switching, and which mathematically represents a corner in the propulsion-time function. This means that the iterator is attempting to either add or eliminate a coast phase or a thrust phase to the trajectory. The iterator has severe difficulty when switch function roots become very close together, simply because this represents a crease in the otherwise-smooth dependent variable functions of the boundary value problem, and the iterator is not designed to handle such situations. To avoid this difficulty, a program option controlled by the input variables GAP and NHUNG is available which monitors the closeness of the switch function roots. When the program detects that the iterator is having difficulty with a propulsion-time corner, the program halts the iterator, returns logic control to the MAIN program, and introduces two cases (in addition to the user's input cases). The first additional case avoids the propulsion-time corner by forcing the spacecraft to thrust continuously

throughout the mission. After the iterator attains convergence with forced-thrusting, the program attempts to converge on the original case using the forced-thrusting trajectory as the initial guess. The program generates the forced-thrusting trajectory by setting $\lambda_{\tau} = 10 \lambda_{\nu}(t_o)$.

3. Lagrange Multiplier Scaling. The Lagrange multipliers, or adjoint variables Λ and $\dot{\Lambda}$, at the start of each trajectory segment may be scaled such that the initial mass-ratio Lagrange multiplier has unit magnitude. The program will do this automatically if the input variable NORMAL is set equal to one.

4. Generation of an ASTEA Tape. The HILTOP program is capable of generating a trajectory tape or sequence of punched cards suitable for input to the ASTEA (Arbitrary Space Trajectory Error Analysis) computer program^[11]. This is accomplished by means of the NAMELIST input variables MPUNCH and NTAPE. The contents of the HILTOP output tape or punched cards are described in the section, Program Output.

5. Scratch Pack Output. The HILTOP program was developed for use at the computing facility at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. That facility supports conversational remote input terminals, and special provisions have been made in the program for effective use with the remote terminals. Specifically, fortran WRITE statements are included throughout the program to direct selected program output to unit 11 and unit 12 output devices. Job control cards are used to define these units to be special disk packs from which the data can be retrieved and printed at the remote terminals. If this feature is not wanted or is incompatible at the installation, IBM JCL DD DUMMY cards for each unit may be included in the job control cards. The run summary is written on unit 12, and the iterator independent and dependent parameter values are written on unit 11. The independent variables are written in a format compatible with NAMELIST input and therefore may be used directly in a continuation run.

6. Normal Run Termination. The computing facility at NASA GSFC requires as input an estimate of the machine time necessary to execute the run. The operating system will not permit this time to be exceeded, and it automatically terminates the run if the input time estimate is reached. To avoid losing valuable information should this occur, the time remaining for the run is continually monitored during execution (using the GSFC library routine REMTIM). If the remaining time becomes less than an input number of seconds, control in the program is transferred to MAIN which causes the most recent trajectory to be integrated and all requested information printed for that trajectory. The run then terminates normally. REMTIM is called only from subroutine TIKTOK, and may be dummied by setting its two arguments to 100.

7. Ballistic Trajectory Option. HILTOP specifically contains the ability to generate one- or two-impulse ballistic interplanetary transfer trajectories, i.e., trajectories that do not use an electric propulsion system. The impulse at launch is provided by the indicated launch vehicle, while the impulse at the primary target, if required, is accomplished with a retro stage defined by input characteristics. Two options are available for generating ballistic trajectories.

The first option is simply to use the program in the same manner as for electric propulsion trajectories but force the thrust switch function to always be negative such that the electric propulsion engine never turns on. This is most easily accomplished by setting the input parameter IBAL equal to 1. This simply causes the program to set a number of parameters internally to assure that a ballistic trajectory is generated. The program uses the coast phase solution to generate the trajectories and the iterator is employed to converge on the desired end conditions.

The second option is more straightforward and automatic. Setting the input parameter MOPT equal to 1 causes the program to generate a ballistic

flyby transfer from the launch planet to the specified primary target; setting MOPT equal to 2 results in the generation of a ballistic rendezvous trajectory to the specified primary target. In this option the ballistic trajectory is computed before entering the logic in which electric propulsion trajectories are normally evaluated. Therefore, this procedure may be used to obtain the impulsive solution as a first guess to the electric propulsion trajectory, since this option automatically generates values for the initial adjoint variables Λ_0 and $\dot{\Lambda}_0$ and also for $v_{\infty 0}$.

The latter option requires fewer inputs and less detail to obtain the ballistic trajectory, but is restricted to fixed launch date, fixed arrival date single-target cases. The former option may be used for multiple-target missions and permits one to optimize the launch and/or arrival dates because the appropriate transversality conditions are valid for ballistic as well as electric propulsion trajectories. It is sometimes very convenient to use the two options sequentially, using the second option in the first input case to get Λ_0 , $\dot{\Lambda}_0$ and $v_{\infty 0}$, and then using the first option in the second input case to get the full computational and printout advantages of the program.

8. Rotation of Primer Vector with Launch Date. The mission analyst is frequently faced with a problem of possessing a solution for one launch date and desiring a solution for a different launch date. Theoretically, such a problem may be solved by treating launch date as both an independent parameter and a dependent parameter. However, unless the launch date difference is relatively small, this approach to the solution often leads to numerical difficulties due to high sensitivities of the trajectory to arbitrary changes in the components of the initial primer vector and its time derivative.

Generally, the initial primer vector and its derivative will maintain similar relationships to the initial position vector as launch date is varied. Consequently, a simple rotation of the vectors through an angle equal to the

displacement of two initial position vectors will often yield acceptable first guesses of the multipliers from which convergence can be achieved. An option is provided, using the input parameter IROT, which automatically accomplishes the rotation of Λ_o and $\dot{\Lambda}_o$. In using this option, a case must first be executed to initialize the position vector of the original case. This initialization may be accomplished by running a single trajectory or a regular iteration. In either case, the initial position of the last trajectory generated is used as the reference position. On the next case, the parameter IROT should be set to a non-zero value and the initial position vector is evaluated using the (supposedly) new launch date. The angle between this new position vector and the reference position is evaluated, and Λ_o and $\dot{\Lambda}_o$ from the preceding case are rotated through this angle about the ecliptic North Pole. The rotated vectors are then used as initial guesses for the second case.

9. Limitation of Power to Power Processors. An input variable, GAMMAX, provides an option of simulating the limitation of a maximum power that can be processed by the power conditioners. For example, the propulsion system may conceivably be designed for a maximum power equal to that developed by the arrays at 1 AU. If a trajectory passed through a perihelion distance less than 1 AU, the power developed by the arrays might exceed the design point. Using this option, the program would simulate the constraint by assuming the arrays are tilted to the sun line by an amount necessary to reduce the power factor γ to a value equal to GAMMAX. The solar distance below which the arrays must be tilted is evaluated internally and depends on the coefficients of the solar power law. This distance is evaluated once for each case, and the array tilting is triggered on crossing this solar distance. The option may be used with the power degradation option, but the tilt angle does not take $q < 1$ into account. To invoke this option, it is necessary to set MODE = 5.

10. Housekeeping Power. This program option applies to solar electric propulsion and is currently not combined with the power degradation

option. The program therefore does not allow the use of both options simultaneously. The program input quantity controlling the housekeeping power simulation is DPOW, which is the ratio of housekeeping power to reference power and is given the symbol Δp :

$$\Delta p = p_h / p_{ref} . \quad (227)$$

This spacecraft model assumes that the power required by the operating components at each instant of time exactly match the power developed by the solar arrays:

$$p_a = p + p_h , \quad (228)$$

where p_a is the power developed by the arrays, p is the instantaneous power delivered to the power conditioners, and p_h is the housekeeping power, which is constant with time. Currently, all trajectories generated by the program using the housekeeping power simulation must satisfy the condition that $p_a > p_h$, so that p remains positive; in other words, engine shutdown when $p \rightarrow 0$ is not coded into the program.

11. Imposed Coast Phases. It is occasionally desirable to impose coast phases over specified time intervals of a trajectory. The option is provided through the two input arrays TOFF and TCOAST to impose up to 20 coast phases throughout a trajectory. To invoke this option, the elements of TOFF must contain an ascending sequence of times, in days from launch, at which the engines are shutdown. Corresponding elements of TCOAST define the duration, in days, of the associated coast phases. To work properly, one should assure that

$$TCOAST(I) < TOFF(I+1) - TOFF(I).$$

An imposed coast phase may partially or completely overlap an optimum coast phase and vice-versa.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

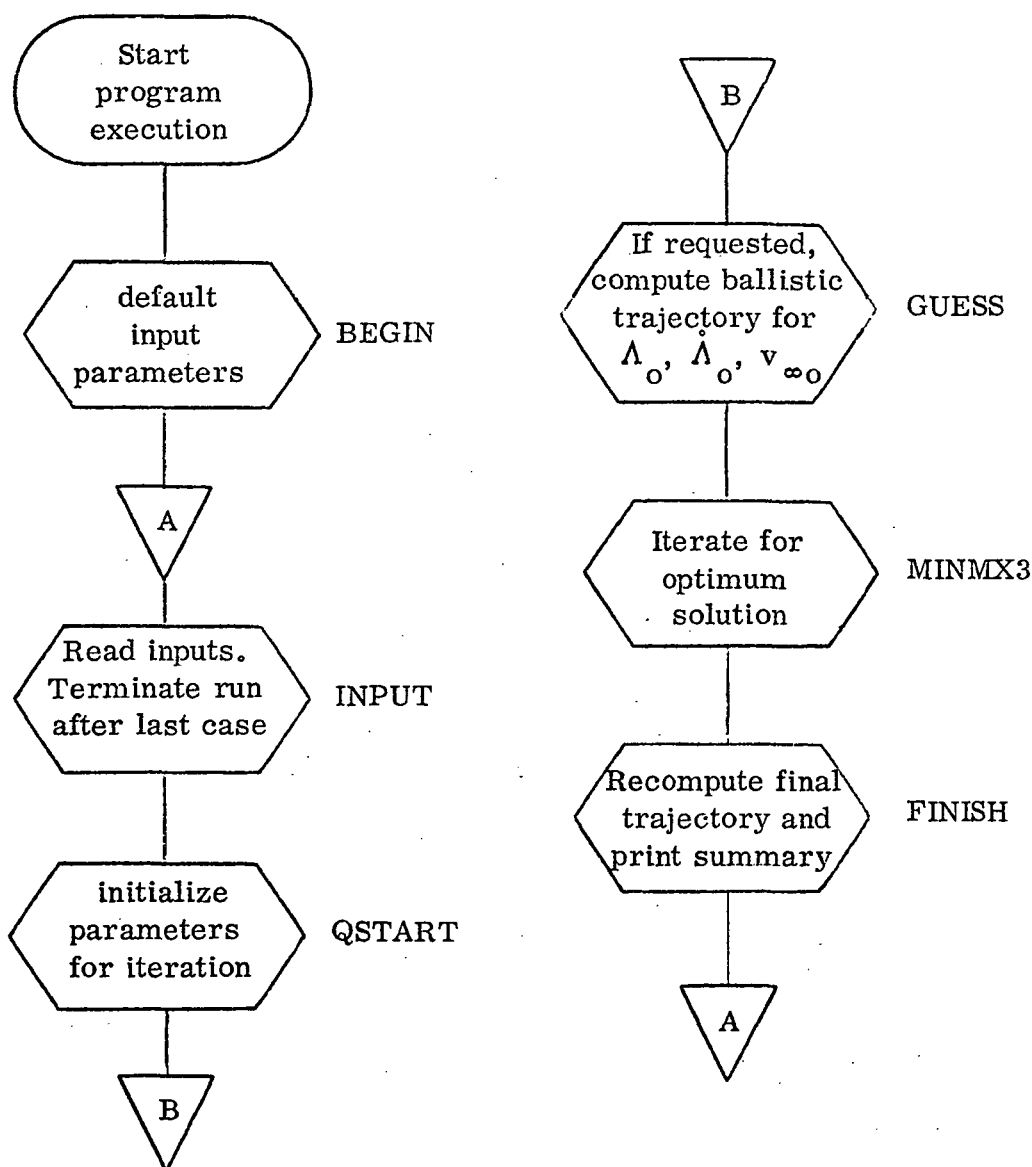
This section provides a users' manual of the HILTOP program and provides an introduction to the basic logic flow of the program. A brief description of the function of each routine is provided in a subroutine glossary, along with a subroutine calling sequence table. Subroutine and labelled common cross reference tables are presented, followed by tables of each labelled common variable cross referenced to every subroutine referencing the variable. A complete list and description of the input parameters are given and are followed by a description of the computer program output.

The job control language required to execute an object program module residing on a user disc pack at the GSFC IBM 360, Model 91 computer facility is presented. Additionally, the basic machine requirements for program execution on the GSFC 360/91 system are presented.

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A. PROGRAM STRUCTURE

1. MAIN Program. The subprogram MAIN represents the first execution entry-point and the primary driver of the HILTOP program. MAIN calls the routines which read the program inputs and perform initialization computations for each case, transfers control to the iterator, and calls the summary print routines after the iteration phase is completed. A logical flow chart of MAIN is presented below.




2. Subroutine Glossary.

AEINWT	Assigns target body orbit elements for selected comets and asteroids.
ALBEDO	Computes photometric magnitude of a given astronomical body as seen by both the spacecraft and an observer on Earth.
ANSTEP	Takes analytic coast-phase step in state and adjoint variables.
BEGIN	Assigns default values prior to reading input.
BOOSTR	Initializes launch vehicles coefficients. Entry point in OMASS.
CARKEP	Converts from Cartesian position and velocity vectors to Keplerian orbital elements.
CDERIV	Computes functions monitored by subroutine CHECK.
CHECK	Monitors trajectory for engine switch points, target times and other extremum-table entries.
CHECKI	Initializes CHECK for each trajectory. Entry point in CHECK.
CHKINT	Initializes CHECK for each trajectory segment. Entry point in CHECK.
CONVER	Converts vector from ecliptic to equatorial coordinate system.
CONVRT	Converts derivatives between time and generalized universal anomaly.
CORNER	Initializes quantities for additional cases which avoid propulsion-time corners.
DATE 1	Computes Julian Date from calendar date.
DECLIN	Computes launch asymptote declination.
DERIV	Evaluates derivatives of state and adjoint variables for numerical integration.

EFM	Computes target position, velocity and acceleration using stored or input osculating elements.
EFMPRT	Prints target and spacecraft position and velocity at target-intercept times.
ETA	Computes engine efficiency and first derivative with respect to jet exhaust speed.
ETAINT	Initializes constant coefficients for engine efficiency. Entry point in ETA.
EXTAB	Prints extremum table of selected functions.
FINISH	Recomputes final trajectory for full program printout, case summary, optional punched cards and trajectory tape generation.
FUNCT	Computes auxiliary functions required at each computation step.
GET I	Computes launch parking orbit inclination.
GET Q	Computes iterator dependent variables.
GET RV	Computes optimum final position and velocity for extra-ecliptic missions.
GUESS	Main control subroutine for iteration to find ballistic two-body trajectory and associated adjoint variables between specified end conditions in given flight time.
GUNTHR	Computes minimum impulsive speed between circular orbit and hyperbolic orbit and derivatives with respect to v_{∞} and i_{∞} .
IMPRNT	Prints initial and final positions and velocities each iteration in GUESS.
IMPULS	Trajectory generator used by GUESS.
INCOND	Transforms position and velocity from polar to Cartesian coordinates.
INPUT	Reads and writes program inputs (NAMELIST) for each case.
INTERP	Interpolates for roots of functions monitored by CHECK.

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LOAD	Computes quantities for extremum table.
MAIN	Program entry and master control.
MINMX3	Generalized iteration and parameter optimization routine.
MORE	Controls ballistic swingby continuation analysis and computes ballistic trajectory extension beyond primary target.
OMASS	Computes for a specified launch vehicle, the initial spacecraft mass and derivatives with respect to v_{∞} and i .
PARINC	Adjusts perturbation step sizes to maximize accuracy of partial derivative matrix.
PDATE	Computes year, month, day, hour from Julian date.
PMPINT	Establishes dimensions for partial derivative matrix print routine.
PMPRNT	Partial derivative matrix print routine. Entry point in PMPINT.
PRINT	Prints iterator independent and dependent variables on scratch packs (units 11 and 12).
PRINTR	Iterator summary print routine.
PRIOR	Saves integrated variables and restores their derivatives at each computation step.
PUNCH	Punched card and magnetic tape output routine.
QPRINT	Case setup and summary print routine.
QSTART	Performs initialization computations for each case.
RADAR	Evaluates communication distance and angle.
READER	Reads special A-format input cards containing independent parameters. Entry point in PUNCH.
RETINJ	Computes retro engine or electric propulsion spiral performance requirements at primary target.
RIDGE	Monitors propulsion-time corner proximity. Entry point in CORNER.



RKSTEP	Takes thrust-phase step (fourth-order Runge-Kutta integration).
SCOMP	Series computation for f and g series solution of trajectory during coast phases.
SETUP	Computes iterator logical variables, primarily for use in GET Q.
SIMEQ	Solves a system of simultaneous linear equations. Entry point in SMQINT.
SMQINT	Initializes for SIMEQ.
SOLAR	Computes spacecraft power ratio γ_q and related parameters.
SOLINT	Initializes for SOLAR. Computes solar power law critical radii by iteration when coefficients are input. Entry point in SOLAR.
SPRINT	Point by point trajectory print routine.
STEP	Performs a computation step along a trajectory.
STORE	Reorders and removes multiple entries in extremum table.
STOREI	Initializes for STORE. Entry point in STORE.
SUMMRY	Stores specific quantities and prints run summary.
SWING	Computes ballistic swingby continuation trajectory to specified post-swingby target.
SWPRNT	Dummy print routine passed to MINMX3 through its argument list. Entry point in SWTRAJ.
SWSTO	Stores output data at switch points. Monitors Hamiltonian accuracy.
SWTRAJ	Trajectory generator used by SWING.
TAP	Trajectory integration supervisor. Computes one trajectory segment.
TAPSET	Initializes parameters which force TAP to generate a ballistic trajectory segment.
TFORM	Vector transformation routine. Entry point in VSCAL.

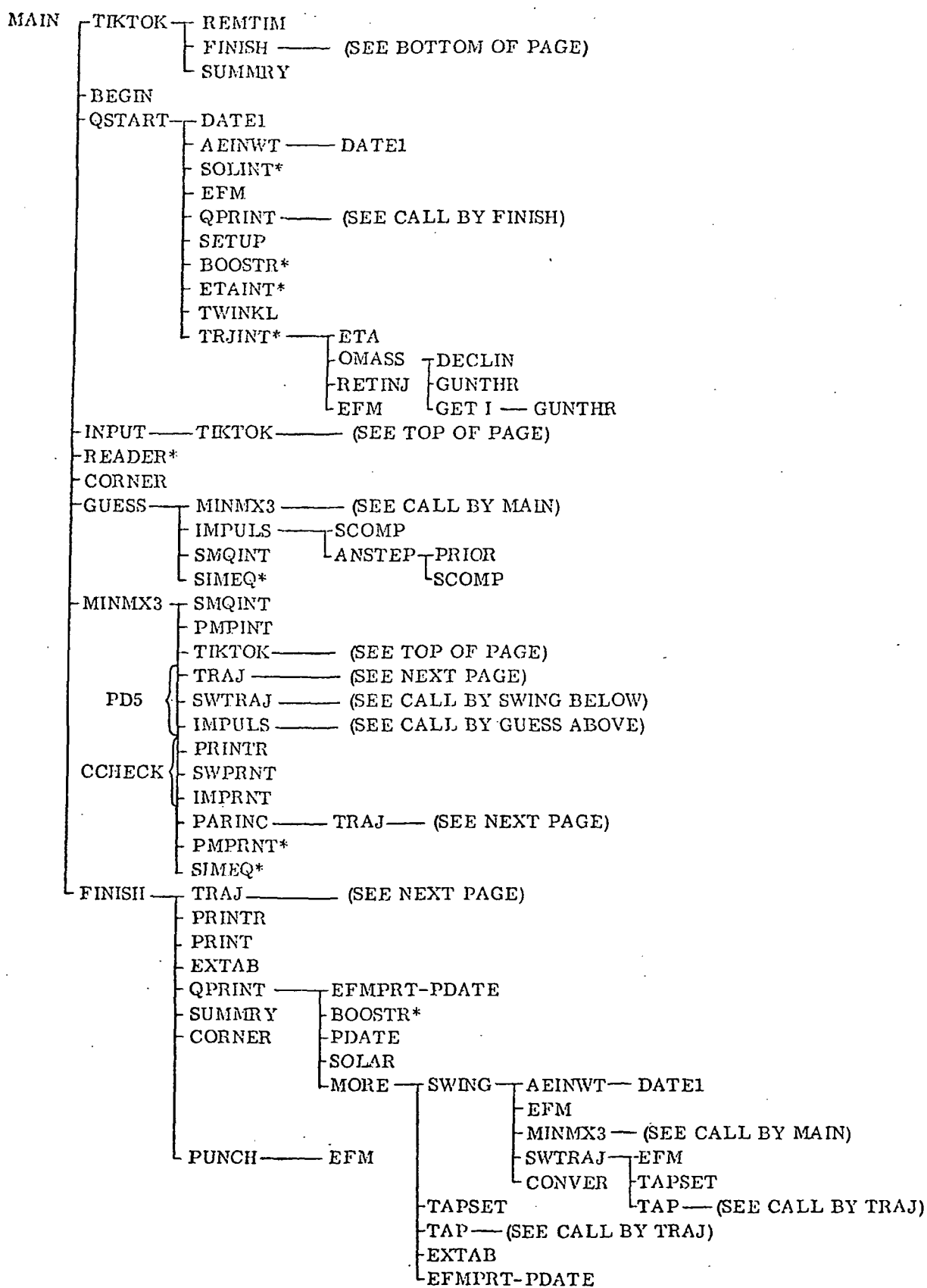
THANG	Computes thrust unit vector in fixed cone angle case. Entry point in THANGD.
THANGD	Computes time derivative of thrust unit vector in fixed cone angle case.
TIKTOK	Monitors remaining execution time on computer, by calling REMTIM. Provides normal run termination.
TRAJ	Basic mapping routine for the MINMX3 iterator. Supervises trajectory-segment computation and initializes for GET Q.
TRAJI	Initialization for the beginning of each trajectory.
TRAVEL	Computes incremental travel angle.
TRJINT	Initialization for TRAJ. Entry point in TRAJ.
TWINKL	Computes unit vector in direction of Canopus.
UNITD	Computes time derivative of a unit vector along an arbitrary vector, given the arbitrary vector and its time derivative. Entry point in VSCAL.
VADD	Vector addition routine. Entry point in VSCAL.
VCROSS	Vector cross product routine. Entry point in VSCAL.
VDOT	Vector dot product routine. Entry point in VMAG.
VMAG	Vector magnitude routine.
VPRINT	Print routine for optimum COV Earth departure (e.g., NERVA).
VSCAL	Computes product of a scalar and a vector.
VSUB	Vector subtraction routine. Entry point in VSCAL.

Detailed descriptions of all subroutines are presented at the back of this document.

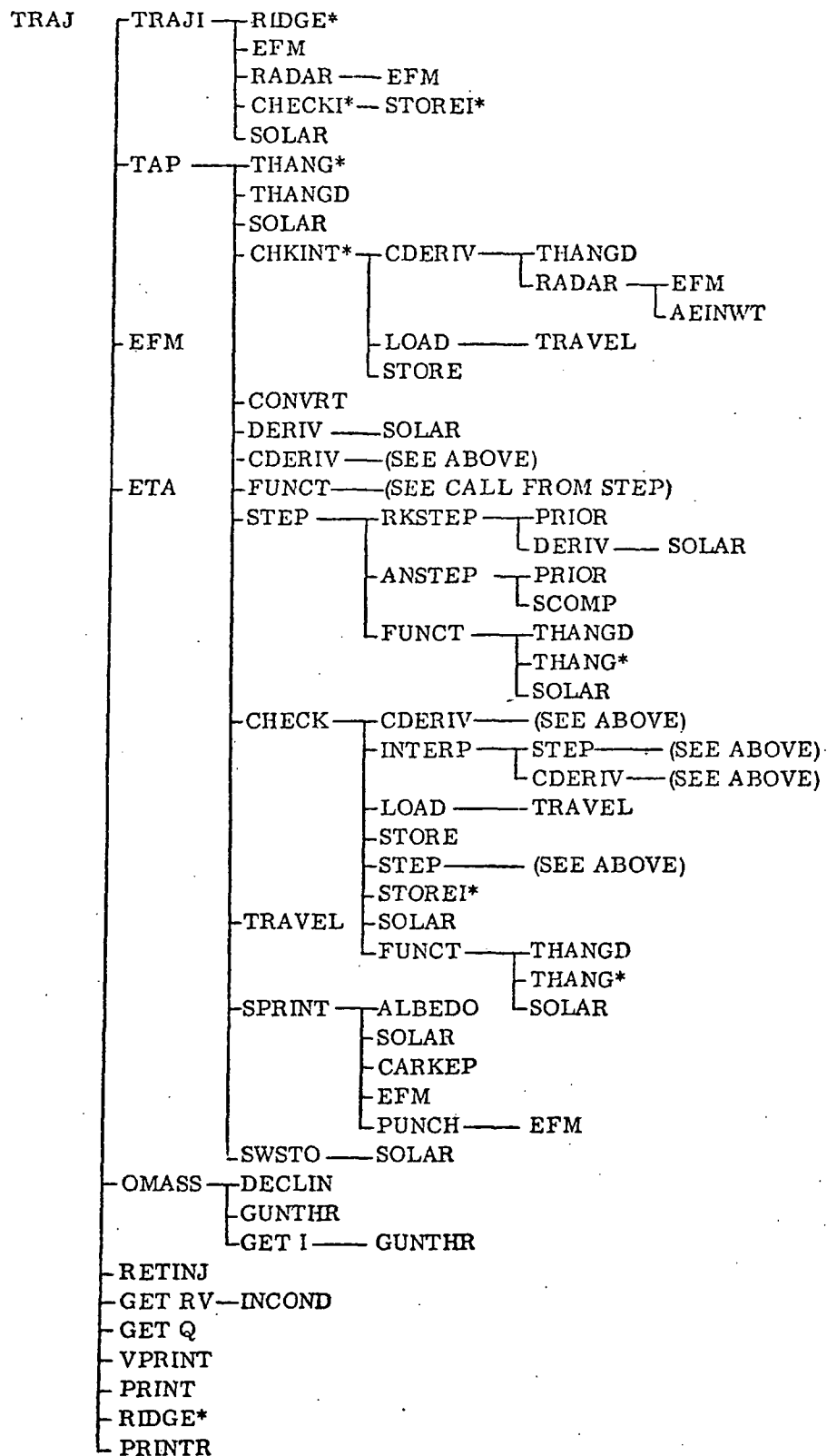
3. Subroutine Calling Sequence. The table on the following two pages displays the hierarchy of calls to the various subroutines in the program. The order of subroutine names shown is approximately the order in which the calls occur in the listings, but not necessarily the order they occur in the logic flow. Multiple calls to any given routine from another routine are noted only once in the table. The table on the third page following presents the same information in a different format. Each subroutine is listed alphabetically and is followed by a list of all sub-programs that reference the subroutine.

As noted in the sequence table following, the program contains a number of secondary entry points within selected sub-programs. A complete list of these entry points follows.

<u>Entry Point</u>	<u>Sub-program</u>
CHECKI	CHECK
CHKINT	CHECK
RIDGE	CORNER
ETAINT	ETA
BOOSTR	OMASS
PMPRNT	PMPINT
READER	PUNCH
SIMEQ	SMQINT
SOLINT	SOLAR
STOREI	STORE
SWPRNT	SWTRAJ
THANG	THANGD
TRJINT	TRAJ
VDOT	VMAG
VCROSS	VSCAL
VADD	VSCAL
VSUB	VSCAL
UNITD	VSCAL
TFORM	VSCAL



*Entry Point



*Entry Point

SUBROUTINE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

NAME	SUBROUTINES REFERENCING MEMBER
AEINWT	QSTART RADAR SWING
ALBEDO	SPRINT
ANSTEP	IMPULS STEP
BEGIN	MAIN
BOOSTR	QPRINT QSTART
CARKEP	SPRINT
CCHECK	MINMX3
CDERIV	CHECK INTERP TAP
CHECK	TAP
CHECKI	TRAJI
CHKINT	TAP
CONVER	SWING
CONVRT	TAP
CORNER	FINISH MAIN
DATE1	AEINWT QSTART
DECL IN	CMASS PRINT
DERIV	RKSTEP TAP
EFM	ALBEDO PUNCH QSTART RADAR SPRINT SWING SWTRAJ
	TRAJ TRAJI
EFMPRT	MORE QPRINT
ETA	TRAJ
ETAINT	QSTART
EXTAB	FINISH MORE
FINISH	MAIN TIKTOK
FUNCT	CHECK STEP TAP
GETI	OMASS
GETQ	TRAJ
GETRV	TRAJ
GUESS	MAIN
GUNTHR	GETI OMASS
IMPULS	GUESS
INCOND	GETRV
INPUT	MAIN
INTERP	CHECK
LOAD	CHECK
MINMX3	GUESS MAIN SWING
MORE	QPRINT
OMASS	TRAJ
PARINC	MINMX3
PDATE	EFMPRT QPRINT
PDS	MINMX3
FMPINT	MINMX3
PMPRNT	MINMX3
PRINT	FINISH SOLAR TRAJ
PRINTR	FINISH SOLAR TRAJ
PRIOR	ANSTEP RKSTEP
PUNCH	FINISH SPRINT
QPRINT	FINISH QSTART
QSTART	MAIN
RADAR	CDERIV TRAJI

CROSS REFERENCE TABLE (CONTINUED)

NAME	SUBROUTINES	REFERENCING	MEMBER
READER	MAIN		
REMTIM	TIKTOK		
RETINJ	TRAJ		
RIDGE	TRAJ	TRAJI	
RKSTEP	STEP		
SCOMP	ANSTEP	IMPULS	
SETUP	GSTART		
SIMEQ	GUESS	MINMX3	
SMQINT	GUESS	MINMX3	
SOLAR	CHECK	DERIV FUNCT QPRINT SPRINT SWSTO TAP	
	TRAJI		
SOLINT	GSTART		
SPRINT	INTERP	TAP	
STEP	CHECK	INTERF TAP	
STORE	CHECK		
STOREI	CHECK		
SUMMEY	FINISH	TIKTOK	
SWING	MORE		
SWSTC	TAP		
SWTRAJ	SWING		
TAP	MORE	SWTRAJ TRAJ	
TAPSET	MORE	SWTRAJ	
TFORM	SPRINT		
THANG	FUNCT	TAP	
THANGD	CDERIV	FUNCT TAP	
TIKTOK	INPUT	MAIN MINMX3	
TRAJ	FINISH	PARINC	
TRAJI	TRAJ		
TRAVEL	LOAD	TAP	
TRJINT	GSTART		
TWINKL	GSTART		
UNITD	CDERIV	THANGD	
VADD	CDERIV	TAP	
VCROSS	CARKEP	CDERIV GETRV INCCND QPRINT SPRINT SWING	
VDOT	ALBEDO	CARKEP CDERIV RADAR SPRINT SWING	
VMAG	ALBEDO	CARKEP CDERIV QPRINT RADAR SPRINT SWING	
	TAP		
VPRINT	TRAJ		
VSCAL	CDERIV	INCOND SPRINT SWING TAP	
VSUB	ALBEDO	CDERIV GETRV SWING	

4. Common Array Information. Throughout the HILTOP program a total of 8 labelled common arrays are employed. In the tables to follow are presented cross-reference information sufficient to inform the user as to the occurrence of specific common arrays and of specific common variables throughout the program. The first table presents for each common array a list of all subroutines in which the named common appears. This is followed by separate tables for each common, containing subroutine references to each common variable. These tables list only variables that are actually referenced one or more times throughout the program. For each variable are listed the Fortran name, the type of variable (i.e., R*8 for double precision real, I*4 for integer, etc.), the address of the variable in decimal bytes relative to the start of the common, and the name of the subroutine in which the variable appears. A separate line appears for each subroutine in which the variable is referenced. For the second and subsequent subroutine references, no other information is repeated unless the Fortran name of the variable is different, in which case the new name and the relative address are repeated. The definition of any referenced common variable is given in the External Variables Table of the subroutine referencing the variable.

COMMON CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

NAME	SUBROUTINES REFERENCING MEMBER							
EXTREM	BEGIN	CDERIV	CHECK	EXTAB	INTERP	LOAD	PRINT	
	STORE	TAP						
GUNC CM	GETI	GETQ	GUNTHR	CMASS				
INTGR4	BEGIN	CDERIV	CHECK	CCORNER	DERIV	EFMPRT	EXTAB	
	FINISH	GETQ	INPUT	INTERP	LOAD	MAIN	MINMX3	
	MORE	PARINC	PRINT	PRINTR	PRIOR	PUNCH	QPRINT	
	QSTART	RADAR	RKSTEP	SETUP	SOLAR	SPRINT	STORE	
	SUMMR	SWING	SWSTO	SWTRAJ	TAP	TAPSET	TIKTOK	
	TRAJ	TRAJI						
ITERAT	BEGIN	CDERIV	CORNER	FINISH	GETQ	GETRV	GUESS	
	INPUT	MINMX3	OMASS	PARINC	PRINT	PRINTR	PUNCH	
	QPRINT	QSTART	RADAR	SETUP	SOLAR	SPRINT	SWING	
	TAP	TRAJ	TRAJI	VPRINT				
ITER2	BEGIN	GETQ	GUESS	IMPULS	MINMX3	PARINC	PRINTR	
	QSTART	SWING	SWTRAJ	TIKTOK	TRAJI			
LOGIC4	BEGIN	CDERIV	CHECK	CCORNER	DECLIN	DERIV	EXTAB	
	FINISH	FUNCT	GETI	GETQ	GETRV	INTERP	LOAD	
	MAIN	MINMX3	MORE	CMASS	PARINC	PRINT	PRINTR	
	PRIOR	PUNCH	QPRINT	QSTART	RADAR	RETINJ	RKSTEP	
	SETUP	SCLAR	SPRINT	STEP	STORE	SUMMR	SWING	
	SWSTO	TAP	TAPSET	THANGD	TIKTOK	TRAJ	TRAJI	
REAL8	ALBEDO	ANSTEP	BEGIN	CDERIV	CHECK	CONVRT	CCORNER	
	DECLIN	DERIV	EFM	EFMPRT	ETA	EXTAB	FINISH	
	FUNCT	GETI	GETQ	GETRV	GUESS	IMPRNT	IMPULS	
	INPUT	INTERP	LOAD	MAIN	MINMX3	MORE	CMASS	
	PRINT	PRINTR	PRIOR	PUNCH	QPRINT	QSTART	RADAR	
	RETINJ	RKSTEP	SOLAR	SPRINT	STORE	SUMMR	SWING	
	SWSTO	SWTRAJ	TAP	TAPSET	THANGD	TIKTOK	TRAJ	
	TRAJI	TRAVEL	TWINKL	VPRINT				
SOLSYS	BEGIN	EFM	EFMPRT	MORE	QPRINT	QSTART	SPRINT	
	SWING	TRAJ						

COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON	ITER	LENGTH	12320
VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
	R#8		GUESS
			SWING
			TRAJ
			IMPULS
			MINMX3
			PARINC
			OSTART
			SATRAJ
			TIKTOK
PSI	R#8	0	BEGIN
Q	R#8	280	GETQ
			SWING
			IMPULS
			MINMX3
			PARINC
			SATRAJ
RS	R#8	560	GUESS
			SWING
			MINMX3
			OSTART
SW	R#8	840	GUESS
			SWING
			MINMX3
			OSTART
OMIN	R#8	1120	GUESS
			SWING
			MINMX3
			PRINTR
			OSTART
GMAX	R#8	1400	GUESS
			SWING
			MINMX3
			PRINTR
			OSTART
BB	R#8	1680	PARINC
BBB	R#8	1680	GUESS
			SWING
			MINMX3
			OSTART
YYY	R#8	1960	MINMX3
BNOMX	R#8	2240	MINMX3
			TIKTOK
PM	R#8	2520	GUESS
			MINMX3

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COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON	REAL8	LENGTH	15000
VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
R01	R*8	0	BEGIN
SAVE	R*8	0	SUMMR
PAYLOD	R*8	0	GET2
			TRAJ
			PRINT
			PUNCH
			PRINTR
			QPRINT
AM	R*8	8	OMASS
XMASS	R*8	8	GET2
			TRAJ
			EXTA3
			PRINT
			PUNCH
			PRINTR
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
			TAPSET
CTANK	R*8	72	TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
CSTR	R*8	80	TRAJ
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
FT	R*8	88	TAP
			GET2
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SOLAR
			SWSTD
			TRAJI
			CDERIV
			QSTART
			RETINJ
			SPRINT
VJ	R*8	96	GET2
			TRAJ
			SOLAR
			TRAJI
			CDERIV
			QSTART
			RETINJ
			VPRINT
VIMP	R*8	104	TRAJ
			TRAJI

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COMMON REAL2 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			DECLIN
			QPRINT
			QSTART
OTMASE	R*8	112	TRAJ
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
DMPETR	R*8	152	INPUT
			PUNCH
			RETINJ
CTRET	R*8	160	TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
RPER	R*8	168	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
HAP	R*8	176	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
THRET	R*8	184	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
SPIRET	R*8	192	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
DVEL	R*8	200	PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
VLOSS	R*8	208	TRAJ
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
VCRB	R*8	216	PUNCH
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
ASOL	R*8	224	INPUT
			SOLAR
XJLD	R*8	264	QPRINT
TRIP	R*8	272	PUNCH
			QPRINT
PT	R*8	288	PUNCH
			QPRINT

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
F	R*8	296	PUNCH
FFF	R*8	296	OPRINT
PRM	R*8	304	PUNCH
			OPRINT
FMAX	R*8	312	PUNCH
			OPRINT
ANGD	R*8	320	PUNCH
			OPRINT
HOUR	R*8	328	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
TPMAX	R*8	336	BEGIN
AAI	R*8	344	INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
STATE	R*8	352	MAIN
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
XG	R*8	400	GETQ
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			GETRV
			GUESS
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			RADAR
			TRAJI
			OPRINT
			QSTART
PG	R*8	456	GETQ
			TRAJ
			GUESS
			TRAJI
BI	R*8	512	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			OPRINT
			QSTART
DI	R*8	520	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			OPRINT
			QSTART
EI	R*8	528	INPUT
			PUNCH
			OPRINT
			QSTART
DI	R*8	536	INPUT

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COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			OSTART
B2	R*8	544	INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			OSTART
B3	R*8	552	INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			OSTART
PD&FIX	R*8	560	TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			OSTART
AR	R*8	568	BEGIN
			GETRV
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			OSTART
AV	R*8	576	GETRV
			OSTART
SAI	R*8	584	GETRV
			OSTART
SI	R*8	592	GETRV
			OSTART
CI	R*8	600	GETRV
			OSTART
AE	R*8	608	INPUT
			PUNCH
			OSTART
SAI	R*8	616	EFM
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			OSTART
ECI	R*8	624	EFM
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			OSTART
CNI	R*8	632	EFM
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			OSTART
OMI	R*8	640	EFM
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			OSTART
SOI	R*8	648	EFM

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
TPI	R*8	656	EFM
			INPJT
			PUNCH
			OPRINT
			QSTART
EMUODD	R*8	664	EFM
			TRAJ
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			SWING
			QSTART
RADODD	R*8	672	TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			SWING
			QSTART
DBETA	R*8	680	TAP
			CHECK
			INTERP
STEP1	R*8	688	TAP
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
STEP2	R*8	696	TAP
			BEGIN
			INPJT
			PUNCH
TMAX	R*8	704	TAP
			GETQ
			TRAJ
			GUESS
			TRAJI
			IMPULS
			QSTART
			SWTRAJ
			TAPSET
T2	R*8	712	MORE
			BEGIN
			INPUT
QOO	R*8	792	SWING
			SWTRAJ
TDV	R*8	800	TAP
			GETQ
			BEGIN
			INPJT
			QSTART
TDELV	R*8	808	TAP

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			QSTART
GAP	R*8	816	BEGIN
			CHECK
			INPUT
			FINISH
			QSTART
			TIKTOK
THUNG	R*8	824	CHECK
			CORNER
SWHUNG	R*8	864	CHECK
			CORNER
HOHUNG	R*8	904	CHECK
			CORNER
XCOM	R*8	944	LOAD
			CHECK
			RADAR
			CORIV
GLASE	R*8	992	LOAD
			RADAR
SEFMA	R*8	1000	GETD
			TRAJ
			TRAJI
			QPRINT
			QSTART
SEFMB	R*8	1056	GETD
			TRAJ
			TRAJI
			QPRINT
			QSTART
SEFMC	R*8	1112	GETD
			TRAJ
			TRAJI
			QSTART
SEFMD	R*8	1168	GETD
			TRAJ
			TRAJI
			QSTART
ANGLE	R*8	1224	TAP
			LOAD
			PRINT
			TRAJI
			QPRINT
			SPRINT
			TAPSET
TBURN	R*8	1232	PUNCH
			QPRINT
TDATE1	R*8	1240	TRAJ
			PUNCH
			TRAJI
			QPRINT
			QSTART

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
TDATE2	R*8	1248	MORE TRAJ SWING TRAJI QPRINT QSTART
TDATEX	R*8	1256	EFM TRAJ PUNCH RADAR SWING TRAJI QPRINT QSTART SPRINT
SRA	R*8	1264	TWINKL
SDC	R*8	1272	TWINKL
SPV	R*8	1280	QPRINT TWINKL
TANGLE	R*8	1304	LOAD TRAJI TAPSET TRAVEL
AAA	R*8	1312	GETI OMASS
BBB	R*8	1320	GETI OMASS
CCC	R*8	1328	OMASS
ANG1	R*8	1336	GETI OMASS PUNCH TRAJI QPRINT
ANG2	R*8	1344	OMASS PUNCH QPRINT
E	R*8	1352	BEGIN
SE	R*8	1360	GETO BEGIN TRAJI DECLIN TWINKL
CE	R*8	1368	GETO BEGIN TRAJI DECLIN TWINKL
DECL	R*8	1376	GETO OMASS PRINT PUNCH

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COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE DECLIN QPRINT
AIS	R*8	1384	TAP FUNCT SOLAR
XINCL	R*8	1392	DMASS PUNCH QPRINT
ALTAU	R*8	1400	TAP GETD FUNCT SWSTD TRAJI SPRINT TAPSET
TGD	R*8	1408	MORE BEGIN INPUT
RMAX	R*8	1416	CHECK PRINT PUNCH STORE QPRINT
RMIN	R*8	1424	CHECK PRINT PUNCH STORE QPRINT
PMAX	R*8	1432	CHECK STORE QPRINT
CONDIS	R*8	1440	EXTAB PUNCH TAPSET
COMANG	R*8	1448	EXTAB PUNCH TAPSET
RTSWIT	R*8	1456	TAP EXTAB CDERIV QSTART SPRINT
PSI	R*8	1464	LOAD CDERIV SPRINT
THETA	R*8	1472	LOAD CDERIV SPRINT
PHI	R*8	1480	LOAD CDERIV SPRINT

COMMON REAL8 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
GPLAN	R*8	1488	GETQ TRAJ RETINJ
RPLAN	R*8	1496	TRAJ RETINJ
SPISPY	R*8	1504	QPRINT RETINJ
THSPY	R*8	1512	QPRINT RETINJ
TIMSPY	R*8	1520	QPRINT RETINJ
XMSPY	R*8	1528	QPRINT RETINJ
EVC	R*8	1536	RADAR CDERIV
XANG1	R*8	1584	INPUT OMASS
XANG2	R*8	1592	INPUT OMASS
R	R*8	1600	TAP GETQ LOAD TRAJ FUNCT PUNCH CDERIV CONVRT QPRINT SPRINT
PP	R*8	1616	TAP CHECK FUNCT CDERIV
SWITCH	R*8	1632	TAP GETQ LOAD CHECK FUNCT CDERIV SPRINT
DWITCH	R*8	1648	TAP FUNCT CDERIV VPRINT
SAIX	R*8	1800	EFM INPUT RADAR SWING QSTART
ECIX	R*8	1840	EFM INPUT

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			RADAR
			SWING
			QSTART
CNIX	R*8	1880	EFM
			INPUT
			RADAR
			SWING
			QSTART
CMIX	R*8	1920	EFM
			INPUT
			RADAR
			SWING
			QSTART
SOIX	R*8	1960	EFM
			INPUT
			RADAR
			SWING
			QSTART
TPIX	R*8	2000	EFM
			INPUT
			RADAR
			SWING
			QSTART
EMUDDX	R*8	2040	EFM
			INPUT
			RADAR
			SWING
			QSTART
RADDDX	R*8	2080	INPUT
			RADAR
			SWING
			QSTART
ALPHA A	R*8	2120	TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
ALPHA T	R*8	2128	TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
AN	R*8	2400	TAP
			BEGIN
			DERIV
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			CONVRT
RIN	R*8	2408	TAP
			DERIV
			CDERIV

COMMON REAL8 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			CONVRT
P2N	R*8	2416	TAP
			DERIV
V000	R*8	2424	GETQ
			GETRV
			TRAJI
			DECLIN
			OPRINT
P110	R*8	2448	GETQ
			TRAJ
PSIGN	R*8	2456	GETQ
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PRINT
			TRAJI
TSCALE	R*8	2464	BEGIN
			INPUT
			QSTART
DECLAM	R*8	2472	PRINT
			TRAJI
REVS	R*8	2480	GUESS
			INPUT
XAMBD A	R*8	2488	PRINT
			MINMX3
			PRINTR
DEG	R*8	2496	EFM
			GETI
			GETQ
			LOAD
			BEGIN
			OMASS
			PRINT
			PUNCH
			SWING
			ALBEDO
			EFMPRT
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			SPRINT
			TWINK-
FPSNMH	R*8	2504	GETQ
			BEGIN
			QSTART
			VPRINT
SUNMU	R*8	2512	EFM
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			QSTART
CONTM	R*8	2520	TAP
			GETQ

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			LOAD
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			CHECK
			PRINT
			PUNCH
			RADAR
			SOLAR
			SWING
			SWSTD
			TRAJI
			CORNER
			INTERP
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			SPRINT
			SWTRAJ
			TAPSET
CONSP	R*8	2528	ETA
			TAP
			GETQ
			BEGIN
			DMASS
			SWING
			EFMPRT
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
			SPRINT
CONAQ	R*8	2536	GETQ
			BEGIN
			RETINJ
CONPW	R*8	2544	TRAJ
			BEGIN
PI	R*8	2552	BEGIN
			RADAR
TWOPI	R*8	2560	EFM
			BEGIN
CONDS	R*8	2568	BEGIN
			SPRINT
CONLBO	R*8	2576	BEGIN
			RETINJ
CONG	R*8	2584	BEGIN
			RETINJ
DELTAV	R*8	2592	TAP
			GETQ
XSWING	R*8	2800	MORE
			INPUT
YSWING	R*8	3040	MORE
			SWING
TOFF	R*8	4200	TRAJ
			BEGIN

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			INPJT
			QPRINT
			QSTART
TCUAST	R*B	4360	TRAJ
			INPUT
			QPRINT
TCHECK	R*B	4520	TAP
			TRAJ
			CHECK
			CDERIV
			TAPSET
F	R*B	5160	GUESS
			ANSTEP
G	R*B	5168	ANSTEP
FX	R*B	5176	GUESS
			ANSTEP
GX	R*B	5224	GUESS
			ANSTEP
ER	R*B	5448	QSTART
ERD	R*B	5472	QSTART
EN	R*B	5496	QSTART
END	R*B	5520	QSTART
AXIS	R*B	5544	DERIV
			QSTART
AXISD	R*B	5568	QSTART
ALTITU	R*B	5592	GETO
			INPJT
			QSTART
			VPRINT
TSW	R*B	5600	SWSTD
			PRINTR
HSW	R*B	6000	SWSTD
PVELOC	R*B	6400	SWING
			SWTRAJ
TBASE	R*B	6424	SWING
			SWTRAJ
TSUM	R*B	6432	MORE
			SWING
			SWTRAJ
ZSTATE	R*B	6440	SWING
			SWTRAJ
ETH	R*B	6600	TAP
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SWSTD
			CDERIV
			QSTART
			SPRINT
			THANGD
ETHD	R*B	6624	TAP
			FUNCT

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			CDERIV
			QSTART
			SPRINT
			THANGD
SWIT	R*B	6720	TAP
			CHECK
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			CDERIV
SIPHI	R*B	6728	TAP
			DERIV
			CDERIV
			THANGD
COPHI	R*B	6736	TAP
			DERIV
			CDERIV
			THANGD
PLC	R*B	6744	TAP
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SWSTD
			SPRINT
HAM	R*B	6760	TAP
			TRAJ
HAMX	R*B	6768	GETD
			TRAJ
ETHSW	R*B	8000	SWSTD
XJLA	R*B	8000	QPRINT
HOURD	R*B	8008	QPRINT
HOURA	R*B	8016	QPRINT
C3	R*B	8024	QPRINT
C4	R*B	8032	QPRINT
DEP	R*B	8040	QPRINT
ARR	R*B	8048	QPRINT
XSP	R*B	8056	QPRINT
DPOW	R*B	9056	TRAJ
			INPUT
			SOLAR
			QPRINT
GAMMAX	R*B	9064	BEGIN
			INPUT
			SOLAR
DMIN	R*B	9072	CHECK
			SOLAR
DPOMAX	R*B	9080	TAP
			SOLAR
CHFNC2	R*B	9088	SOLAR
			CDERIV
CHFNC	R*B	9112	CHECK
			SOLAR
			TRAJI

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			CDERIV
SAMPS	R*B	9120	TRAJ
			QPRINT
DROPS	R*B	9128	TRAJ
			QPRINT
PMDOT	R*B	9136	TAP
			FUNCT
			CDERIV
PMN	R*B	9160	TAP
			GETO
			TRAJ
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SOLAR
			TRAJI
PMS	R*B	9168	TRAJ
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			TRAJI
RT	R*B	9176	TAP
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SOLAR
			SWSTD
			TRAJI
			ANSTEP
			QPRINT
			SPRINT
RS	R*B	9184	DERIV
			SWSTD
RC	R*B	9192	TAP
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SWSTD
			ANSTEP
			SPRINT
ACC	R*B	9200	DERIV
			FUNCT
AMD	R*B	9208	CMASS
FMS	R*B	9208	GETO
			TRAJ
POWR	R*B	9232	TAP
			LOAD
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SOLAR
			SWSTD
			CDERIV
			QPRINT
			RETINJ
			SPRINT

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
DPOWR	R*8	9240	TAP DERIV FUNCT SOLAR CDERIV SPRINT
TAUPOW	R*8	9248	TAP DERIV FUNCT SOLAR CDERIV
OMASS	R*8	9256	DERIV
DMDVC	R*8	9264	GETO OMASS
AM	R*8	9272	GETO RETINJ
EX	R*8	9280	TRAJ RETINJ
FP	R*8	9288	TRAJ RETINJ
GCST	R*8	9296	TRAJ RETINJ
VH	R*8	9304	GETO TRAJ RETINJ
VHS	R*8	9312	TRAJ RETINJ
VINF	R*8	9320	GETO TRAJ RETINJ
VJRET	R*8	9328	TRAJ RETINJ
VS	R*8	9336	TRAJ RETINJ
XLONG	R*8	9344	QSTART
YLONG	R*8	9344	SPRINT
AVJ	R*8	9352	TAP TRAJ DERIV FUNCT SVSTD TRAJI SPRINT
FTVJ	R*8	9360	TRAJ TRAJI
FTCVJ	R*8	9368	DERIV TRAJI
FMSI	R*8	9376	GETO TRAJ OMASS
SKOUNT	R*8	9384	LOAD

COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			CHECK
			INTERP
OMAX	R*8	9392	SOLAR
			SPRINT
AK	R*8	9400	GETQ
			TRAJ
D	R*8	9408	CDERIV
DENSIT	R*8	9408	TAP
			LOAD
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SOLAR
			SWSTD
			SPRINT
PMO	R*8	9416	GETQ
			TRAJ
PMOD	R*8	9424	GETQ
			TRAJ
			TRAJI
TEST	R*8	9432	TRAJ
			TRAJI
GSUBX	R*8	9440	GETQ
			TRAJ
TEMP2	R*8	9448	GETQ
			TRAJ
DPCWDD	R*8	9456	TAP
			FUNCT
			SOLAR
			CDERIV
TEMP4	R*8	9464	GETQ
			TRAJ
AJT	R*8	9472	TRAJ
AJPP	R*8	9480	GETQ
			TRAJ
FETA	R*8	9488	GETQ
			TRAJ
SCALE	R*8	9496	GETQ
			TRAJ
TPOWER	R*8	9504	BEGIN
			INPJ
			SOLAR
			QPRINT
DEGRAD	R*8	9512	FUNCT
			SOLAR
			SPRINT
PMAXC	R*8	9520	SOLAR
RPMAXC	R*8	9528	SOLAR
			QSTART
RPOWC	R*8	9536	SOLAR
			QSTART
DPOWD	R*8	9544	SOLAR

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COMMON REALS (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			CDERIV
			SPRINT
WPRIM	R*B	9552	GETQ
			TRAJ
SX	R*B	9600	TAP
			LOAD
			GUESS
			PRIOR
			ANSTEP
			IMPRNT
			IMPULS
			INTERP
			QSTART
			RKSTEP
X	R*B	10000	TAP
			GETQ
			LOAD
			MORE
			TRAJ
			CHECK
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			GETRV
			GUESS
			PRIOR
			PUNCH
			RADAR
			SOLAR
			SWING
			SWSTD
			TRAJI
			ANSTEP
			CDERIV
			CONVRT
			IMPRNT
			IMPULS
			INTERP
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			RKSTEP
			SPRINT
			SWTRAJ
			TAPSET
			VPRINT
XD	R*B	10400	TRAJ
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			PRIOR
			ANSTEP
			CDERIV
			QSTART

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COMMON REAL8 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			RKSTEP
			SPRINT
SBETA	R*8	10800	PRIOR
			ANSTEP
			INTERP
			RKSTEP
BETA	R*8	10808	CHECK
			PRIOR
			TRAJI
			ANSTEP
			CDERIV
			RKSTEP
			TAPSET
STAU	R*8	10816	PRIOR
			RKSTEP
TAU	R*8	10824	GETQ
			PRINT
			PRIOR
			PUNCH
			TRAJI
			PRINTR
			QPRINT
			RKSTEP
			SPRINT
XINT	R*8	11000	GETQ
			TRAJ
			QPRINT
XDINT	R*8	13000	TRAJ
XTINT	R*8	15000	GETQ
			TRAJ
			QPRINT
XTDINT	R*8	15240	GETQ
			TRAJ

COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON EXTREM LENGTH 21750

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
ETI	R*8	0	BEGIN
TIME	R*8	0	EXTAB
			STORE
TRAV	R*8	800	EXTAB
			STORE
DIST	R*8	1600	EXTAB
			STORE
ONOFF	R*8	3200	EXTAB
			PRINT
			STORE
DISCOM	R*8	4800	EXTAB
			STORE
ANGCOM	R*8	6400	EXTAB
			STORE
ANGPSI	R*8	8000	EXTAB
			STORE
ANGTHE	R*8	9600	EXTAB
			STORE
ANGPHI	R*8	11200	EXTAB
			STORE
POWEX	R*8	12800	EXTAB
			STORE
CHIX	R*8	14400	CHECK
			EXTAB
			STORE
AKOUNT	R*8	16000	EXTAB
			STORE
CEPS	R*8	16800	LOAD
			CHECK
			STORE
B	R*8	21280	TAP
			LOAD
			CHECK
			CDERIV
			INTERP

COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON	GUNCOM	LENGTH	64
VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
V0	R*8	0	OMASS GUNTHR
VDDIV	R*8	8	OMASS GUNTHR
V00	R*8	16	GETI OMASS GUNTHR
100	R*8	24	GETI OMASS GUNTHR
DV	R*8	32	OMASS GUNTHR
DVV00	R*8	40	OMASS GUNTHR
DV100	R*8	48	GETI GETO OMASS GUNTHR
GL1	L*4	55	GETO
LDVV00	L*4	56	GETI OMASS GUNTHR
LDV100	L*4	60	GETI OMASS GUNTHR

COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON	INTGR4	LENGTH	4000
VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
IRL	I*4	0	BEGIN
			INPUT
			QSTART
ISAVE	I*4	0	SUMMARY
MODE	I*4	4	TAP
			LOAD
			BEGIN
			CHECK
			EXTAB
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			SOLAR
			QSTART
IRK	I*4	8	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
ITF	I*4	12	BEGIN
			INPUT
			TIKTOK
LINE	I*4	16	PRINT
			SOLAR
			MINMX3
			QSTART
JPRINT	I*4	20	TRAJ
			INPUT
MOOST	I*4	24	INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			QSTART
MOPT	I*4	28	MAIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			CORNER
NTAPE	I*4	32	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
MDAY	I*4	36	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
MONTH	I*4	40	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
MYEAR	I*4	44	BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH

COMMON INTGR4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			QSTART
MREAD	I*4	48	MAIN
			INPUT
			CORNER
MUPLAT	I*4	52	BEGIN
			INPUT
			CORNER
			FINISH
MPRINT	I*4	56	INPUT
			FINISH
			QSTART
NSET	I*4	60	MAIN
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PRINT
			PRINTR
			QPRINT
			QSTART
IROT	I*4	80	INPUT
			PUNCH
			CORNER
			QSTART
JPP	I*4	84	TRAJ
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
JT	I*4	88	TRAJ
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
MOPT2	I*4	92	TRAJ
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			TRAJI
			EFMPRT
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			SPRINT
MOPT3	I*4	96	MORE
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PUNCH
			TRAJI
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			SPRINT
			TAPSET
MOPT4	I*4	100	MORE
			INPUT
NTARG	I*4	140	SWING

COMMON INTEGR4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			SWTRAJ
MTMASS	I*4	144	INPUT
			PUNCH
			QPRINT
			QSTART
NSPEC	I*4	148	CHECK
			EXTAB
			PRINT
			STORE
			TRAJ1
			TAPSET
MPUNCH	I*4	152	INPUT
			PUNCH
			FINISH
			INTERP
			QSTART
			SPRINT
LCCOUNT	I*4	160	QSTART
			SPRINT
NPRINT	I*4	164	TAP
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			INPUT
			PRINTR
			QSTART
NPR	I*4	168	FINISH
			MINMX3
			QPRINT
			QSTART
NSWPAR	I*4	184	BEGIN
			INPUT
			MINMX3
NORMAL	I*4	188	INPUT
			QSTART
LIMPH1	I*4	192	GETQ
			SETUP
			TRAJ1
KPART	I*4	196	MAIN
			INPUT
			CORNER
IHUNG	I*4	200	TRAJ
			CHECK
			CORNER
NHUNG	I*4	204	BEGIN
			INPUT
			CORNER
KDUNT	I*4	212	MAIN
			EXTAB
			PRINT
			PUNCH
			CORNER

COMMON INTEGR4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			EFMPRT
			FINISH
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			SPRINT
			TIKTOK
IGAL	I*4	216	INPUT
			PUNCH
			QSTART
MYEARD	I*4	220	QPRINT
MYEARA	I*4	224	QPRINT
MCND	I*4	228	QPRINT
MUNA	I*4	232	QPRINT
MCAYD	I*4	236	QPRINT
MDAYA	I*4	240	QPRINT
LXX	I*4	244	TRAJI
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			TIKTOK
MXX	I*4	248	GETD
			QPRINT
			QSTART
JJ	I*4	252	TAP
			CHECK
KF	I*4	256	TAP
			CHECK
JHUNG	I*4	260	MAIN
			CORNER
			FINISH
			TIKTOK
MAJOR	I*4	264	TRAJ
			PRINT
			MINMX3
			PRINTR
			TIKTOK
MAJORS	I*4	268	MINMX3
			PRINTR
			TIKTOK
MINOR	I*4	272	MINMX3
			PRINTR
LAUNCH	I*4	276	INPUT
			PUNCH
			SETUP
			QSTART
ISTAR	I*4	280	PUNCH
IEND	I*4	284	PUNCH
			SPRINT
ISPIN	I*4	288	INPUT
			SCALAR
IGUT	I*4	292	GETD
			INPUT

COMMON INTER4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			PRINTR
			OSTART
NSW	I*4	296	PRINT
			SWSTD
			TRAJ1
			MINMX3
			PRINTR
			TAPSET
ISW	I*4	300	SWSTD
			PRINTR
INTPR	I*4	500	INPUT
			INTERP
LEG	I*4	504	TRAJ
			SPRINT
			TAPSET
LEGMAX	I*4	508	GET2
			TRAJ
			SETUP
			EFMPRT
			PRINTR
			OPRINT
			OSTART
			SPRINT
			TAPSET
MOPTX	I*4	512	TRAJ
			INPUT
			OPRINT
			OSTART
			SPRINT
			TAPSET
INTER	I*4	522	TRAJ
			OSTART
			SPRINT
LOADX	I*4	552	INPUT
			OSTART
MPOW	I*4	556	EXTAB
			INPUT
			OPRINT
			OSTART
NSWING	I*4	560	MORE
			INPUT
NDIST	I*4	564	BEGIN
			INPUT
			RADAR
NPERF	I*4	568	INPUT
			OSTART
MPERF	I*4	572	MAIN
			OSTART
ITPRINT	I*4	576	INPUT
			MINMX3
INTERX	I*4	580	MORE

COMMON - INTEGR4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			SWING
			SPRINT
			SWTRAJ
MAXHAM	I*4	584	BEGIN
			INPUT
			SWSTD
NLEAVE	I*4	588	SWING
			SWTRAJ
MSWING	I*4	592	MORE
			INPUT
LL	I*4	740	TRAJI
			PARINC
			QSTART
MM	I*4	1020	GET2
			MINMX3
			QSTART
NPHI	I*4	1300	TAP
NPHI20	I*4	1304	TAP
			DERIV
			PRIOR
			RKSTEP
NCHK	I*4	1308	CHECK
NCEP	I*4	1312	LOAD
			CHECK
			STORE
NSTEP1	I*4	1316	TAP
			PRINT
			TRAJI
NSTEP2	I*4	1320	TAP
			PRINT
			TRAJI
JC	I*4	1324	TAP
			LOAD
			TRAJ
			CHECK
			CDERIV
			TAPSET
JCMAX	I*4	1328	TAP
			LOAD
			TRAJ
			CHECK
			TAPSET
NSWX	I*4	1400	PRINT
			MINMX3

COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON	ITEPAT	LENGTH	7343
VARIABLE BX	TYPE R*8	ADDR C	SUBROUTINE TRAJ
			BEGIN
			GUESS
			INPUT
			PRINT
			PUNCH
			SETUP
			CORNER
			FINISH
			PARINC
			QPRINT
			QSTART
BY	R*8	2800	BEGIN
			INPUT
			SETUP
			CORNER
			PRINTR
			QPRINT
			QSTART
CONX	R*8	4480	GETQ
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			GUESS
			SCLAR
			FINISH
			PARINC
			PRINTR
			QSTART
CONY	R*8	5040	BEGIN
			PRINT
			PRINTR
			QSTART
O	R*8	5600	TAP
			GETQ
			TRAJ
			GETRV
			OMASS
			RADAR
			SOLAR
			TRAJI
			CDERIV
			FINISH
			PRINTR
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			SPRINT
			VPRINT
OO	R*8	6160	TRAJ

COMMON ITERAT (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			PRINT
			PUNCH
			SOLAR
			SWING
			FINISH
			OPRINT
FXL	R*8	6720	GETQ
			PRINT
			PRINTR
			OSTART
FXL1	R*8	7280	MINMX3
			PRINTR

COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON	LOGIC4	LENGTH	2003
VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
ERROR	L*4	0	TAP GETI MAIN BEGIN CHECK PUNCH SOLAR SWSTD FINISH QPRINT SUMMARY TIKTOK
ERRORX	L*4	0	TRAJ
CONVRG	L*4	4	TRAJI MAIN BEGIN PUNCH FINISH QPRINT QSTART SUMMARY TIKTOK
FALSE	L*4	8	BEGIN
FIXPUN	L*4	8	GETO TPAJ PRINT QPRINT QSTART
QPR	L*4	12	MAIN QSTART
WONDER	L*4	16	TRAJ CHECK MINMX3 PARINC QSTART
HUNG	L*4	20	CORNER FINISH MINMX3
PARNSW	L*4	24	MINMX3
QDECL	L*4	28	OMASS PRINT TRAJI QPRINT QSTART
TUDFLG	L*4	32	TAP CHECK DERIV PRIOR

COMMON LOGIC4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			RADAR
			DECLIN
			OSTART
			THANGD
OUTECL	L*4	36	GETD
			TRAJ
			RADAR
			TRAJI
			QPRINT
			OSTART
			SPRINT
FIXTHR	L*4	40	TAP
			GETD
			CHECK
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			PRIOR
			TRAJI
			CDERIV
			QPRINT
			OSTART
			RKSTEP
			SPRINT
QVLOSS	L*4	44	TRAJ
			OSTART
FLYBY	L*4	48	GETD
			TRAJ
			QPRINT
			OSTART
			RETINJ
BRAKE	L*4	52	QPRINT
			OSTART
RENDEZ	L*4	56	OSTART
			RETINJ
POSVEL	L*4	60	OSTART
			RETINJ
SPIRAL	L*4	64	TRAJ
			QPRINT
			OSTART
			RETINJ
VELOSS	L*4	68	TRAJ
			OSTART
			RETINJ
REGION	L*4	72	TAP
			CHECK
			DERIV
			FUNCT
			SOLAR
			OSTART
ERODE	L*4	76	TAP
			LOAD

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COMMON LOGIC4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			CHECK
			DERIV
			EXTAB
			FUNCT
			PRIOR
			SOLAR
			TRAJI
			CDERIV
			QPRINT
			EKSTEP
			SPRINT
			TAPSET
FLAP	L*4	80	CHECK
			DERIV
			SOLAR
SPIN	L*4	84	SOLAR
TILT	L*4	88	CHECK
			SOLAR
HOUSE	L*4	92	SOLAR
TRACK	L*4	96	TAP
			SWING
			FINISH
			QSTART
			SPRINT
PLANET	L*4	100	GETO
			TRAJ
			RADAR
			TRAJI
			FINISH
			QPRINT
			QSTART
			SPRINT
QJEX	L*4	104	TAP
			TRAJ
			CHECK
			PRINT
			SOLAR
			STORE
			SWING
			TRAJI
			CDERIV
			CORNER
			FINISH
			INTERP
			PRINTR
			QSTART
FIXTAU	L*4	108	TAP
			CHECK
			FUNCT
			TRAJI
			TAPSET

COMMON LOGIC4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
HEAT	L*4	112	TAP LOAD CHECK FUNCT SOLAR TRAJI
LOOSE	L*4	116	TRAJ TRAJI QPRINT
FIRST	L*4	120	TAP LOAD CDERIV
COAST	L*4	124	TAP LOAD STEP CHECK FUNCT SWSTD CDERIV INTERP SPRINT
QERODE	L*4	128	TAP DERIV PRIOR RKSTEP
PRZERO	L*4	132	GETQ TRAJ TRAJI
XLOAD	L*4	136	TRAJ QSTART
WIRL	L*4	140	TAP QSTART
PCURV	L*4	144	TAP LOAD CHECK DERIV FUNCT SOLAR TRAJI CDERIV QSTART SPRINT
MAXPOW	L*4	148	LOAD CHECK SOLAR TRAJI QSTART
EDGE	L*4	152	TAP CHECK SOLAR SPRINT

COMMON LOGIC (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE PLUS	TYPE L*4	ADDR 15C	SUBROUTINE TAP
			CHECK
			DERIV
			THANGD
JUMPED	L*4	160	TAP
			SWSTD
ALWAYS	L*4	164	GETD
			TRAJ
LDECL	L*4	168	GETRV
			PRINT
			TRAJI
BALLIS	L*4	172	TAP
			CHECK
QUIT	L*4	176	SWING
			TIKTOK
EXTRA	L*4	180	MORE
			FINISH
			SPRINT
OMORE	L*4	184	MORE
			SPRINT
PANDEM	L*4	188	MORE
			SWING
A1A	L*4	600	GETD
			SETUP
A1B	L*4	604	GETD
			TRAJ
			SETUP
A1C	L*4	608	GETD
			SETUP
A2A	L*4	612	GETD
			SETUP
A2B	L*4	616	GETD
			TRAJ
			SETUP
A2C	L*4	620	GETD
			SETUP
A3A	L*4	624	GETD
			SETUP
A3C	L*4	628	GETD
			SETUP
A4A	L*4	632	GETD
			SETUP
A4B	L*4	636	GETD
			SETUP
A4C	L*4	640	GETD
			SETUP
A5A	L*4	644	GETD
			SETUP
A5B	L*4	648	GETD
			SETUP
A5C	L*4	652	GETD

COMMON LOGIC4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			SETUP
A6A	L*4	656	GETQ
			SETUP
A6B	L*4	660	GETQ
			SETUP
A6C	L*4	664	GETQ
			SETUP
A7A	L*4	668	GETQ
			SETUP
A7B	L*4	672	GETQ
			SETUP
A7C	L*4	676	GETQ
			SETUP
A8A	L*4	680	GETQ
			SETUP
A8B	L*4	684	GETQ
			SETUP
A11A	L*4	688	GETQ
			SETUP
A11B	L*4	692	GETQ
			SETUP
A11C	L*4	696	GETQ
			TRAJ
			SETUP
A12A	L*4	700	GETQ
			SETUP
A12B	L*4	704	GETQ
			SETUP
A13A	L*4	708	GETQ
			TRAJ
			SETUP
A13B	L*4	712	GETQ
			SETUP
A14A	L*4	716	GETQ
			SETUP
A14B	L*4	720	GETQ
			SETUP
A14C	L*4	724	GETQ
			SETUP
A15A	L*4	728	GETQ
			SETUP
A15B	L*4	732	GETQ
			SETUP
A16A	L*4	736	GETQ
			SETUP
A16B	L*4	740	GETQ
			SETUP
A16C	L*4	744	GETQ
			SETUP
APHI	L*4	748	GETQ
			SETUP

COMMON LOGIC4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
A17A	L*4	828	GETO SETUP
A17B	L*4	832	GETO SETUP
A18A	L*4	836	GETO TRAJ SETUP
A18B	L*4	840	GETO SETUP
A19A	L*4	844	GETO TRAJ SETUP
A19B	L*4	848	GETO SETUP
A20A	L*4	852	GETO TRAJ SETUP
A20B	L*4	856	GETO SETUP
A41A	L*4	860	GETO SETUP
A42A	L*4	864	GETO SETUP
A43A	L*4	868	GETO SETUP
A44A	L*4	872	GETO SETUP
A44B	L*4	876	GETO SETUP
A45A	L*4	880	GETO SETUP
A45B	L*4	884	GETO SETUP
A46A	L*4	888	GETO SETUP
A46B	L*4	892	GETO SETUP
A47A	L*4	896	GETO SETUP
A3X	L*4	900	TRAJ OMASS PRINT TRAJI PRINTR QSTART
A3Y	L*4	1180	GETO OMASS PRINT SETUP PRINTR QSTART

COMMON LOGIC4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
A47B	L*4	1600	GETQ SETJP
A48A	L*4	1604	GETQ SETJP
A48B	L*4	1608	GETQ SETUP
A51A	L*4	1612	GETQ SETJP
A52A	L*4	1616	GETQ SETUP
A53A	L*4	1620	GETQ SETJP
A54A	L*4	1624	GETQ SETJP
A54B	L*4	1628	GETQ SETUP
A55A	L*4	1632	GETQ SETJP
A55B	L*4	1636	GETQ SETUP
A56A	L*4	1640	GETQ SETJP
A56B	L*4	1644	GETQ SETUP
A57A	L*4	1648	GETQ SETUP
A57B	L*4	1652	GETQ SETUP
A58A	L*4	1656	GETQ SETUP
A59B	L*4	1660	GETQ SETUP
A61A	L*4	1664	GETQ SETUP
A62A	L*4	1668	GETQ SETUP
A63A	L*4	1672	GETQ SETJP
A64A	L*4	1676	GETQ SETJP
A64B	L*4	1680	GETQ SETUP
A65A	L*4	1684	GETQ SETJP
A65B	L*4	1688	GETQ SETUP
A66A	L*4	1692	GETQ SETJP
A66B	L*4	1696	GETQ SETJP
A67A	L*4	1700	GETQ

COMMON LOGIC4 (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
			SETJP
A67B	L*4	1704	GETQ
			SETJP
A68A	L*4	1708	GETQ
			SETJP
A68B	L*4	1712	GETQ
			SETUP
A49A	L*4	1716	GETQ
			SETUP
A69A	L*4	1720	GETQ
			SETUP
A69A	L*4	1724	GETQ
			SETJP
A69A	L*4	1728	GETQ
			SETUP
A69A	L*4	1732	GETQ
			SETUP
A70A	L*4	1736	GETQ
			SETJP
A30A	L*4	1740	GETQ
			SETJP
A30B	L*4	1744	GETQ
			SETUP
A30A	L*4	1748	GETQ
			SETUP
A10B	L*4	1752	GETQ
			SETUP

COMMON VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

COMMON	SOLSYS	LENGTH	2240
VARIABLE	TYPE	ADDR	SUBROUTINE
GM	R*8	C	EFM
			TRAJ
			BEGIN
			SWING
			QSTART
RADIUS	R*8	560	TRAJ
			BEGIN
			SWING
APL	R*8	1120	MORE
			BEGIN
			SWING
			EFMPRT
			QPRINT
			SPRINT

B. HILTOP INPUT

1. NAMelist. Inputs to HILTOP are given through the NAMELIST feature of the IBM Fortran IV programming language. The input NAMELIST is named MINPUT, and every input required or used in the program is declared by name in the list. The general form for assigning an input value to a quantity is, simply,

NAME = VALUE

where NAME is the name assigned to the variable and is included in the NAMELIST, and VALUE is a numerical or logical quantity consistent in form (i.e., logical, integer, or real) with NAME. Unless otherwise specified, all MINPUT names commencing with one of the letters I through N represent integers, whereas all names commencing with one of the letters A through H or O through Z are double precision floating point numbers. Each NAMELIST case must begin with the characters

& MINPUT

commencing in card column 2 and followed by at least one blank, and end with the characters

&END

preceded by at least one blank. Card column 1 is ignored on all NAMELIST input cards. Multiple data assignments on a single card are permissible if separated by commas. Blanks in the variable field, VALUE, are taken as zeroes. A comma following the last VALUE on a card is optional on the IBM system. The order of the input data assignments is arbitrary; i.e., they need not be in the same order as listed in the NAMELIST. In fact, there is no requirement that any specific input parameter be represented in the input data set. If no value is included in the inputs for a particular parameter, the default value is used (see Default Values). For other details regarding the

NAMELIST feature, the reader is referred to the IBM System 360/Fortran IV Language manual. NAMELIST cases may be stacked back-to-back indefinitely.

2. Definitions of Input Parameters. Specific examples of the program inputs are given in the Sample Problems and Results section. Default-values of inputs are given in the next section.

The program inputs, in alphabetical order, are:

AAI	Desired final extra-ecliptic inclination, i . Related to AE, AR, and IOUT. [deg]
AE	Desired final extra-ecliptic eccentricity, e . Related to AAI, AR, and IOUT.
ALPHAA	Specific mass of solar arrays, α_a . [kg/kw]
ALPHAT	Specific mass of power conditioning and thruster subsystem, α_t . [kg/kw]
ALTITU	This input variable is associated with program logic which has not been kept up-to-date, specifically, logic pertaining to optimum departure of a NERVA-type rocket from Earth orbit. This variable should be ignored.
AN	Trajectory-integration exponent n in expression (39).
AR	Desired final extra-ecliptic perihelion distance, r_f . Related to AAI, AE, and IOUT. [AU]
ASOL	Array of five elements consisting of the solar power law coefficients a_i in expression (18). ASOL(1) > 0 tells the program to use the input coefficients rather than the internal coefficients. The coefficients are normalized internally, and the program executes the iterations to produce the required remarkable points of the power curve (which are printed).
BI	Efficiency coefficient b in expression (16). Related to DI and EI.

B1	Launch vehicle coefficients b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 in expression (2).
B2	Used only if MBOOST is negative.
B3	[kg, m/sec, kg]
CNI	Inclination to ecliptic of primary-target orbit. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to ECI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [deg]
CNIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Inclinations to ecliptic of intermediate-target orbits. Input CNIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to ECIX, OMIX, SAIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [deg]
CSTR	Structural factor, k_s , in expression (8).
CTANK	Propellant tankage factor, k_t , in expression (7).
CTRET	Retro tankage factor, k_{rt} , in expression (11).
DI	Efficiency coefficient d in expression (16). Related to BI and EI. [km/sec]
DMRETR	Retro engine mass, m_{rs} , in expression (11). [kg]
DPOW	Ratio of housekeeping power p_h to reference power p_{ref} . The power transmitted to the propulsion system is that generated by the arrays less housekeeping power which is constant along the trajectory. The power output of the arrays normal to the sun at 1 AU is $p_{ref} + p_h$. This option should not be invoked on missions during which large solar distances are encountered where the power developed is less than p_h . Erroneous results will be obtained.
ECI	Eccentricity of primary-target orbit. Must be less than unity. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD.
ECIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Eccentricities of intermediate-target orbits. Input ECIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, OMIX, SAIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX.
EI	Efficiency coefficient e in expression (16). Related to BI and DI.

EMUODD Gravitational constant of primary-target. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to ECI, CNI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, and RADODD. [m^3/sec^2]
 EMUODX Array of five elements pertaining to the gravitational constants of intermediate-targets. These inputs must be ignored at present.
 GAMMAX Maximum permissible value of the power function γ when MODE = 5. At solar distances less than the value for which $\gamma = \text{GAMMAX}$, the solar arrays are assumed to be tilted such that γ is maintained at the limiting value.
 GAP Propulsion-corner proximity tolerance-interval, $\Delta\sigma$. See discussion in the section Avoiding Corners in the Propulsion-time Function. Whenever the thrust switch function σ grazes the zero-axis within the tolerance $|\Delta\sigma|$ on any trajectory, an internal counter is incremented, and the trajectory is considered to be in the neighborhood of a propulsion-time corner. Positive value of GAP causes forced-thrusting case to be inserted, negative value causes bypass to next case, whenever the internal counter reaches the related input variable NHUNG.
 HOUR Hour-of-day of reference date (e.g., 17.352D0). Related to MYEAR, MONTH, and MDAY.
 IBAL Ballistic option indicator. Setting IBAL $\neq 0$ invokes option 1 discussed in the section Ballistic Trajectory Option.
 INTPR Indicator which specifies print-length when the iteration in subroutine INTERP fails. Value of 0 causes shortprint and 1 causes detailed-print.
 IOUT Extra-ecliptic mission indicator. IOUT = 1 or 2 indicates that extra-ecliptic target conditions are desired, in which the iterator dependent variable triggers Y1(2) through Y6(2) are set equal to 1, and for which the input LAUNCH (which see) should probably be set to 1, and parameters related to LAUNCH also set appropriately. Ordinarily MOPT2 = 3. No retro stage may be employed.

= 1 i, e, r_p specified; $f_n = 0$.

= 2 i, e, a specified; f_n optimized.

In the above, i = final extra-ecliptic inclination, e = final eccentricity, r_p = final perihelion distance, a = final semi-
 (continued on next page).

IOUT (cont.)	major axis, and f_n = true anomaly at the final time. Final Ω and ω are optimized in both cases. Related to AE, AR, and AAI.
IRK	Numerical integration option (currently not used).
IRL	Primer-origin-proximity step-size-control indicator. Value of zero causes the bypass of control, leaving the step-size Δu constant. See discussion in the section, Integration (Thrust).
IROT	A non-zero value of IROT causes the input ecliptic projection of the primer vector and its time derivative to be rotated about the z-axis through an angle equal to the difference in longitudes of the spacecraft between the last trajectory of the previous case (or zero if no previous case) and the first trajectory of the current case. This feature permits one to use the initial adjoint variables from a 2-dimensional trajectory as the initial-guess inputs for a 3-dimensional trajectory using the ephemeris option.
ISPIN	Spinner indicator. Not used at present.
ITF	Provides normal termination conditions for runs which require more machine time than is estimated. The value specifies the number of machine-time seconds (CPU and I/O) required to execute the summary trajectory after halting the iteration-sequence. [sec] Does not apply if subroutine REMTIM is dummied.
ITPRNT	Indicator for special print from MINMX3 iterator. Non-zero value invokes print.
JPP	Jettison indicator j_{ps} for electric propulsion system prior to primary-target retro-maneuver, as used in expression (9). = 0 Propulsion system not jettisoned = 1 Propulsion system jettisoned prior to retro maneuver.
JPRINT	Unit 11 printout-length indicator. A value of zero causes the iterator independent and dependent variables to be output only for each summary-trajectory; a value of one causes the same output additionally at each iteration of an iteration sequence.

JT Jettison indicator j_t for electric propulsion tankage prior to primary-target retro-maneuver, as used in expression (9).

= 0 Tankage not jettisoned

= 1 Tankage jettisoned prior to retro-maneuver.

KPART Option for automatically selecting improved independent parameter perturbations for generating the iterator's partial derivative matrix. The option is invoked by setting KPART = N ($N > 0$), where N is the maximum number of allowed steps, as discussed in the section, Perturbation Step Size Selector. KPART must be set back to zero if not desired on subsequent cases.

LAUNCH Launch mode selector, pertaining to the optimization of the departure asymptote declination, invoked by LAUNCH = 1. Related to X10, Y10, X17, and Y17.

LOADX Intermediate-target initial-guess feature. Should be used with NSET(5) = 1, and then set to zero on the subsequent case. A non-zero value of LOADX will invoke this feature, whereby the primer Λ and its derivative $\dot{\Lambda}$ will be loaded into the iterator independent-variable arrays at each intermediate-target provided that the trigger of the independent variable is on. The sole purpose of this capability is merely to generate an initial-guess for a multiple-target mission, where the values loaded into the iterator arrays represent continuous Λ and $\dot{\Lambda}$ at each target.

MAXHAM Maximum number of times that the program will print the warning message BAD HAMILTONIAN on any given computer run.

MBOOST Launch vehicle selector.

= 0 ATLAS (SLV3X)/CENTAUR

1 TITAN III C

2 TITAN III C (1207)

3 TITAN III X/CENTAUR

4 TITAN III X (1207)

5 TITAN III X (1207)/CENTAUR

6 SATURN IB/LM

7 SATURN IB/CENTAUR

8 SATURN IC/SIVB/CENTAUR

9 TITAN III X (1205)/CENTAUR

10 TITAN III B (CORE)/CENTAUR

11 TITAN III D (1205)/CENTAUR

(continued on next page).

MBOOST =12 DELTA
 (cont) 13 TITAN III D
 14 TITAN III D (1205)/CENTAUR/TE364 (2250)
 15 TITAN III E/CENTAUR
 16 SHUTTLE/TRANSTAGE
 17 SHUTTLE/DELTA
 18 SHUTTLE/AGENA
 19 SHUTTLE/CENTAUR
 20 SHUTTLE/CENTAUR/BURNER II (2300)
 NEG Use input booster coefficients B1, B2, and B3.

MDAY Day-of-month of reference date (e.g., 26). Related to MYEAR, MONTH and HOUR.

MODE Power variation option selector. The value of MODE is equal to the option-number of the power-curve, discussed in the section, Electric Propulsion System (which see). Possibly related to ASOL and GAMMAX. MODE = 1 has been eliminated.

MONTH Month-of-year of reference date (e.g., 8). Related to MYEAR, MDAY, and HOUR.

MOPT Ballistic option indicator. Using MOPT invokes option 2, discussed in the section, Ballistic Trajectory Option, as follows:

= 0 No action (use input Λ_o , $\dot{\Lambda}_o$, and $v_{\infty o}$).

= 1 Generate ballistic solution with flyby end conditions.

= 2 Generate ballistic solution with orbiter end conditions.

Related to REVS.

MOPTX Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. This array specifies the target-number, or planet-number, of the successive intermediate-targets, and a value of zero indicates absence of the intermediate-target. A zero-entry must not precede a non-zero entry. Planet selection is the same as for MOPT2. MOPTX(1) pertains to iterator parameters X41-X50 and Y41-Y50; MOPTX(2) pertains to X51-X60 and Y51-Y60; and MOPTX(3) pertains to X61-X70 and Y61-Y70. Times at the targets are X48, X58, and X68. Not to be used unless MOPT2 \neq 0.

MOPT2

Launch planet number and ephemeris-option indicator.

= 0 Analytical planetary ephemeris is not used.

≠ 0 Analytical planetary ephemeris is used and the specific launch planet is selected as follows:

= 1	Mercury	= 27	Hebe
2	Venus	28	Iris
3	Earth	29	Flora
4	Mars	30	Achilles
5	Jupiter	31	Amor
6	Saturn	32	Hidalgo
7	Uranus	33	Alinda
8	Neptune	34	Grigg-Skjellerup (1977)*
9	Pluto	35	Kopff
10	Ceres	36	Grigg-Skjellerup (1982)*
11	Input Target**	37	Ganymed
12	D'Arrest (1982)*	38	Ivar
13	Encke (1980)*	39	Beira
14	Icarus (1987)*	40	Kepler
15	Eros	41	Giacobini-Zinner (1985)*
16	Geographos (1983)*	42	Borrelly (1987)*
17	Encke (1977)*	43	Tempel II (1988)*
18	Encke (1984)*	44	Tempel II (1983)*
19	Encke (1987)*	45	Tuttle-Giacobini-Kresak
20	Halley	46	Schaumasse
21	Betulia	47	Honda-Mrkos-Pajdusakova
22	Toro (1983)*	48	Giacobini-Zinner (1979)*
23	Pallas	49	Icarus (1987)*
24	Juno	50	Toro (1987)*
25	Vesta	51	Geographos (1987)*
26	Astraea		

MOPT3

Planet number of primary target. Planet selection is the same as for MOPT2. If ephemeris is not used, MOPT3 is used only for retro-stage mass computations.

MOPT4

Array of ten elements, specifying up to ten post-swingby targets. Planet selection is the same as for MOPT2, and a value of zero indicates the absence of a post-swingby target. A negative value in MOPT4(1) selects multiple ballistic swingbys, rather than a set of single swingbys in which case also set MAXHAM = 0. Negative values (in absolute value) produce planet selection the same as for MOPT2. When MOPT4(1) < 0, the remaining elements of MOPT4(i)

(continued on next page)

*Year-value indicates apparition for which internal orbital elements are most accurate.

**Input corresponding orbit elements (see CNI, CNIX). None are available for the launch planet.

MOPT4 (cont) may be positive or negative. See the section, Swingby Continuation Analysis for details and Sample Case H for an example-case. Should be used only for primary-target flyby missions. Related to T2, MSWING, NSWING and XSWING.

MPOW Flag used in conjunction with the solar array degradation option. Value of zero results in the optimum orientation of the arrays relative to the sun line. A non-zero value forces the arrays to an orientation yielding the maximum power achievable at that instant. Related to TPOWER.

MPRINT Indicator for printing the summary-trajectory (final trajectory of a case) as a function of time or for invoking extra printout.

- = 0 Small-size block print at thrust switch points only (SWITCH POINT SUMMARY page).
- = 1 Same as = 0, except expands to become a standard print-block of parameters for each computed point along the trajectory, including the trajectory extension controlled by the input variable TGO.
- = 2 Same as = 0, except each block contains extra lines consisting of target-relative coordinates and target magnitudes.
- = 3 Combination of = 1 and = 2.

MPUNCH Punched-card and trajectory-tape generation control.

- = 0 No special output.
 - 1 Punch final values of independent parameters.
 - 2 In addition, punch selected mission analysis parameters used for graphic documentation or other purposes.
- < 0 and > - 100 Punch trajectory output used with the ASTEA program. The absolute value of MPUNCH determines the frequency of trajectory points output, e.g., -3 would result in the punching of every third integration point.
- ≤ - 101 Trajectory tape output used with the ASTEA program. The absolute value less 100 determines the frequency of trajectory points output. Related to NTAPE.

MREAD Card input option (iterator independent variables)

- = 0 No special cards input.
(Continued on next page).

MREAD
(cont)

= 1 The independent variables generated by a previous run by the MPUNCH = 1 or 2 option are input following the NAMELIST case, as discussed in the section, Program Output.

MSWING

Array of ten elements, used only when running multiple-target ballistic swingbys, such that MSWING(i) corresponds to MOPT4(i) and selects the type of swingby maneuver desired at the respective swingby target. Used only if MOPT4(1) < 0. The shooting method (MINMX3 iterator) is used, and values of -1, -2, or -3 correspond to a swingby passage distance initial guess of $r_p = \infty$ (i.e., continuous heliocentric velocity). Each element MSWING(i) may have any of the following values:

- = - 1 Go* directly for unpowered swingby; if and only if it fails, go for powered swingby having flight time $T_2(i)$ = initial guess.
- = - 2 Go directly for powered swingby only, having $T_2(i)$ = flight time of post-swingby leg.
- = - 3 Go directly for unpowered swingby; then, whether it succeeds or not, go for powered swingby having $T_2(i)$ = flight time.
- = - 4 Go directly for unpowered swingby, but using initial velocity guess loaded into XSWING(j, i), $j = 1, 2, 3$, similar to MSWING(i) = - 1.
- = - 5 Same as = - 2, except use initial guess as in = - 4.

*"Go for" means "attempt to obtain (solution)".
Related to MOPT4, T_2 , XSWING, and NSWING.

MTMASS

Mission-type selector pertaining to the primary target.

- = 0 Flyby mission.
 - 1 Orbiter (high-thrust retro-maneuver without velocity loss).
 - 2 Orbiter (high-thrust retro-maneuver with velocity loss).
 - 3 Specified arrival excess speed v_{∞} .
 - If $v_{\infty} = 0$, rendezvous mission
 - If $v_{\infty} > 0$, controlled flyby mission
 - No retro-maneuver in either case.
 - 4 Orbiter (Electric propulsion system performs spiral maneuver. Arrival excess speed v_{∞} must be specified as zero).
- (continued on next page)

MTMASS (cont) Other parameters which may be related to MTMASS are DMRETR, CTRET, RPER, RAP, THRET, SPIRET, JPP, and JT.

MUPDAT Flag indicating whether iterator independent variables at end of one case are to be updated for use as first guesses of next case.

= 0 Do not update independent parameters.

1 Update independent parameters for next case to be those obtained at end of iteration on the current case.

MYEAR Year of reference date (e.g., 1982). Related to MONTH, MDAY, and HOUR.

NDIST Identification number of celestial body to be used as the reference for the communication distance and angle measurement printed in the Extremum Point Summary Table. Identification code is the same as for MOPT2.

NHUNG Maximum number of propulsion-corner-proximity occurrences allowed in a given iteration-sequence. Related to GAP.

NORMAL Automatic adjoint-variable scaling.

= 0 No action.

1 All Λ and $\dot{\Lambda}$ are scaled such that λ_{ν_0} becomes unity.

NPERF Identification number of end condition that is to be used as the performance index when employing the direct parameter optimization feature (Improve Mode). The identification code is the same as the i in the Y_i end condition array.

NPRINT Print selection flag. Permits selection of amount of printout desired on each case.

= 0 Print only the case summary.

1 Print switching point summary of final trajectory.

2 Print MINPUT and case setup.

4 Print trajectory summary on each iteration.

8 Print partial derivative matrix each iteration.

Combinations of options obtained by summing options desired. If NPRINT > 15, printout consistent with NPRINT = 0 is obtained. (continued on next page).

NPRINT
(cont) If the sign of NPRINT is reversed to negative, the iterator independent and dependent variables additionally are printed for every trajectory which HILTOP generates (including neighboring trajectories).

NSET Iteration-sequence control array.

NSET(1) Not used for input.

NSET(2) Not used for input.

NSET(3) Maximum number of iterations permitted in attempting to satisfy constraints in satisfy mode. If zero, no upper limit imposed.

NSET(4) Flag indicating whether constraints are to be satisfied prior to entering improve mode.

= 0 Satisfy constraints first.

1 Proceed immediately to improve mode.

NSET(5) Maximum number of iterations permitted after entering improve mode. Setting NSET(5) = 1 causes iterator to be bypassed and computes single trajectory to obtain printout.

NSWING Swingby continuation analysis option indicator. NSWING must be negative and has the same definition as MSWING (which see); NSWING must be used when MOPT4(1) > 0, and may be used when MOPT4(1) < 0. If MOPT4(1) < 0 and MSWING(i) = 0, then MSWING(i) will be set to the value of NSWING. Related to MSWING, MOPT4 and T2.

NSWPAR Iterator independent-variable perturbation-increment control.

= 0 No action.

1 Allows the iterator to vary a given independent-variable perturbation Δx whenever a neighboring trajectory is detected which has a different number of thrust switch points than the associated nominal trajectory. Δx is varied until the same number of switch points is achieved.

NTAPE Specifies the unit-number for the ASTEA trajectory tape. Pertains to when MPUNCH \leq - 101.

OMI	Ascending node angle (with respect to vernal equinox) of primary-target orbit. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, SAI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [deg]
OMIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Ascending node angles of intermediate-target orbits. Input OMIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, SAIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [deg]
POWFIX	Launch-vehicle-independent (i.e., no launch vehicle) trajectory option in which the value of POWFIX is the spacecraft's reference power. [kw]
PSIGN	Flag defining the sense of the launch hyperbolic excess velocity relative to the initial primer vector. A value of +1. results in the assignment of the geocentric right ascension of the excess velocity equal to that of the initial primer vector. A value of -1. causes the geocentric right ascension of the excess velocity to be 180 degrees from that of the initial primer.
RADODD	Radius of primary target. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, and EMUODD. [meters]
RADODX	Array of five elements pertaining to the radii of intermediate targets. These inputs are not used at present.
RAP	Apoapse distance of capture orbit about primary target. [planet radii]
REVS	Number of complete revolutions of the ballistic trajectory generated when the associated input MOPT is used. Must be a positive whole number.
RPER	Periapse distance of capture orbit about primary target. [planet radii]
SAI	Semi-major axis of primary-target orbit (must be positive). Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [AU]
SAIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Semi-major axes of intermediate-target orbits (must be positive). Input SAIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, OMIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [AU]

SOI Argument of perihelion of primary-target orbit. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SAI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [deg]

SOIX Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Arguments of perihelion of intermediate-target orbits. Input SOIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, OMIX, SAIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [deg]

SPIRET Retro-stage specific impulse (pertaining to the retro-maneuver at the primary target). [sec]

STATE Array of six elements containing the Cartesian position and velocity components of the primary target. Use only when MOPT2 = 0 and the trigger settings of Y1(2) through Y6(2) are 0 or 1. [AU, AU/tau] (tau = 58.132440991 days)

STEP1 Thrust-phase computation step size, Δu . Related to AN.

STEP2 Coast-phase computation step size, $\Delta \beta$.

TCOAST Array of twenty elements, consisting of the durations of the coast phases corresponding to the coast-phase start-times input in the associated array TOFF. [days]

TDV Time of occurrence of an impulsive deep space burn, in days from the start of the trajectory, which may be used only if the entire trajectory is ballistic (i.e., electric propulsion is not permitted with this option, nor is a third intermediate target). Iterator independent variables X64, X65, and X66 must be turned on, as these are used as the ΔV vector components of the deep space burn in EMOS. Also, set MAXHAM = 0. The following special feature is available regarding a first intermediate-target. If $1.D5 < TDV < 2.D5$, then the burn occurs (TDV - 1.D5) days after passage of that target; if $TDV > 2.D5$, the burn occurs (TDV - 2.D5) days before passage of that target. [days]

TGO Ballistic trajectory-extension print option. When zero, no action. When positive, TGO = the number of days that the trajectory is to extend ballistically beyond the primary-target when no swingby-continuation is requested, and ballistically beyond the (last) post-swingby target when swingby-continuation is requested (in addition to the post-swingby trajectory segment itself). Any negative value will invoke printout of only the post-swingby trajectory segment or segments when swingby-continuation is requested. Applies also to trajectories with multiple swingbys. [days]

THRET	Retro-stage thrust, f_r , used only when MTMASS = 2. [lbs]
TOFF	Array of twenty elements, consisting of the times, in days from the start of the trajectory, at which imposed coast phases are to begin. Times must be in ascending order. Related to TCOAST. [days]
TPI	Time from reference date (MYEAR, etc.) to perihelion passage, for the primary target. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SAI, SOI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [days]
TPIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Times from reference date (MYEAR, etc.) to perihelion passages, for the intermediate targets. Input TPIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, OMIX, SAIX, SOIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [days]
TPOWER	Solar-cell degradation characteristic-time; nuclear electric propulsion radioactive-decay characteristic-time. Related to MPOW. [days]
TSCALE	Iterator dependent-variable tolerance-interval scaling factor; scales all tolerances multiplicatively by the amount TSCALE.
T2	Array of ten elements consisting of initial estimates of swingby-continuation trajectory-segment flight-times, i.e., T2(i) corresponds to MOPT4(i). [days]
XANG1	Latitude of the launch site. Used only if LAUNCH is non-zero. Related to XANG2. [deg]
XANG2	Maximum parking orbit inclination permitted by range safety considerations. Used only if LAUNCH is non-zero. Related to XANG1. [deg]
XSWING	Array of velocity vectors consisting of initial velocity guesses of a given post-swingby trajectory segment. Used only when either NSWING or MSWING has a value of -4 or -5. See especially the description of MSWING = -4. Velocity consists of exactly the same values as found in the V1, V2, V3 locations of the trajectory block print (first block). Related to MSWING, NSWING, MOPT4, and T2. [AU/tau]

X1	$\Lambda_o(1)$	}	Initial primer vector.
X2	$\Lambda_o(2)$		
X3	$\Lambda_o(3)$		
X4	$\dot{\Lambda}_o(1)$	}	Initial primer derivative.
X5	$\dot{\Lambda}_o(2)$		
X6	$\dot{\Lambda}_o(3)$		
X7	λ_{ν_o}		Initial mass-ratio adjoint-variable.
X8	λ_{τ}		Propulsion-time adjoint-variable.
X9			Not used.
X10	δ		Geocentric declination of launch hyperbolic excess velocity. [deg]

There is no conversion from input to internal units for any of the adjoint variables.

X11		Reference thrust acceleration, g. [m/sec ²]
X12		Electric propulsion system jet exhaust speed, c. [m/sec]
X13		Launch hyperbolic excess speed, v_{∞_o} . [m/sec]
X14		Hyperbolic excess speed at primary target, v_{∞_n} . [m/sec]
X15		Initial time, t_o , measured from the reference date (MYEAR, etc.). [days]
X16		Time at the primary target, t_n , measured from the reference date (MYEAR, etc.). [days]
X17		Launch parking orbit inclination, i. Used only if LAUNCH = 1. Optimized internally by the program if both X17 and Y17 triggers are off. [deg]

X18	\dot{x}_0	Initial spacecraft heliocentric velocity. Not required unless one of the three triggers is on. [AU/tau] (tau = 58.132440991 days)
X19	\dot{y}_0	
X20	\dot{z}_0	
X21		Constant thrust cone-angle, ϕ . Non-zero value invokes the constant- ϕ constraint. $0 < \phi \leq 180^\circ$. Zero-value implies that ϕ is optimized along the trajectory (variable ϕ). [deg]

X22 through X29 are currently not used (although some locations following X21 are reserved for additional constant thrust cone-angles).

X30	λ_s	Degradation-time adjoint-variable.
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X31 through X40 are currently not used. X41 through X50 pertain to the first intermediate target, X51 through X60 pertain to the second intermediate target, and X61 through X70 pertain to the third intermediate target. The corresponding intermediate-target parameters are ignored if the intermediate target is absent. Subscripts 1, 2, and 3 pertain to the first, second, and third intermediate targets, respectively.

X41	$\Lambda_1(1)$	} Primer vector (at start of trajectory segment)
X42	$\Lambda_1(2)$	
X43	$\Lambda_1(3)$	
X44	$\dot{\Lambda}_1(1)$	} Primer derivative (at start of trajectory segment)
X45	$\dot{\Lambda}_1(2)$	
X46	$\dot{\Lambda}_1(3)$	
X47		Encounter speed at first intermediate target, $v_{\infty 1}$. [m/sec]

X48	Time at the first intermediate target, t_1 , measured from the reference date (MYEAR, etc.). [days]
X49	Sample-mass factor, $k_{\text{samp } 1}$, for sample-retrieval at first intermediate target.
X50	Drop-mass factor, $k_{\text{drop } 1}$, for instrument-package dropoff at first intermediate target.

The independent variables X51 through X60 and X61 through X70 are identical to X41 through X50 except that they pertain to the second and third intermediate targets, respectively. A third intermediate target may not be present when simulating ballistic missions having a deep space burn (See TDV), in which case X64, X65, and X66 are used as follows:

X64	$\Delta \dot{x}$	} Deep-space velocity-increment. [AU/tau]
X65	$\Delta \dot{y}$	
X66	$\Delta \dot{z}$	

Inputs pertaining to the individual dependent parameters are contained in the arrays Y1 through Y70. The dependent-parameter arrays have three elements for each variable, as follows (where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 70$):

Yi(1)	Desired value of the dependent parameter.
Yi(2)	Trigger. If off (i.e., equal to zero), the parameter is ignored and is not considered a dependent parameter. Then the other two inputs pertaining to the parameter need not be input. If trigger is on, (i.e., not equal to zero), the parameter is considered to be a dependent parameter or constraint. Certain of the parameters may have up to three non-zero trigger settings. These will be discussed individually below.
Yi(3)	Tolerance of desired value (full interval width).

It should be noted that the transversality conditions, which comprise some of the parameters, are developed under the assumption that all constraints are of the point constraint type. Therefore, the satisfy-mode is sufficient in solving any optimization problems for which a complete set of transversality conditions is available.

The dependent-parameter arrays are as given below. $T(x)$ represents "the transversality condition associated with x " and the function $T(x)$ will have different values depending upon the constraints imposed on the problem. See NOMENCLATURE for definition of symbols and subscripts.

	<u>Trigger 1</u>			<u>Trigger 2</u>		<u>Trigger 3</u>	
Y1	Δx_n [AU]	,	a [AU]	Solar distance*	[AU]	$T(\sigma)$	} NERVA
Y2	Δy_n [AU]	,	e	$T(\theta_t)^*$		$T(\theta_t)$	
Y3	Δz_n [AU]	,	i [deg]			$T(t_n)$	
Y4	$\Delta \dot{x}_n$ [AU/tau]	,	$T(\Omega)$	$T(\dot{x}_n)$	} optimal flyby	$T(\xi)$	
Y5	$\Delta \dot{y}_n$ [AU/tau]	,	$T(\omega)$	$T(\dot{y}_n)$		$v_{\infty 0}$	
Y6	$\Delta \dot{z}_n$ [AU/tau]	,	$T(f)$	$T(\dot{z}_n)$		$T(\lambda)$	

*Applicable only for two-dimensional motion in the xy plane. Also requires that $MOPT2 = 0$.

Under Trigger 1 above, the first set of conditions applies to ordinary targeting conditions for position and velocity, and also to extra-ecliptic conditions to be satisfied when $IOUT = 1$; the second set of conditions applies to extra-ecliptic missions when $IOUT = 2$. $T(\Omega)$, $T(\omega)$, and $T(f)$ are symbols for the transversality conditions yielding optimum final node angle, argument of perihelion, and true anomaly, respectively.

	<u>Trigger 1</u>	<u>Trigger 2</u>	<u>Trigger 3</u>
Y7	ν_n	λ_{ν_n}	$m_{net} [kg]$
Y8	$T(\tau)$	$\tau [days]$	
Y9	Currently not used.		
Y10	$T(\delta)$	$\delta [deg]$	Used only if LAUNCH $\neq 0$.
Y11	$T(g)$	$g [m/sec^2]$	$p_{ref} [kw]$
Y12	$T(c)$	$c [m/sec]$	
Y13	$T(v_{\infty o})$	$v_{\infty o} [m/sec]$	
Y14	$T(v_{\infty n})$	$v_{\infty n} [m/sec]$	extra-ecliptic inclination [deg]
Y15	$T(t_o)$	$t_o [days]$	
Y16	$T(t_n)$	$t_n [days]$	$t_n - t_o [days]^*$

*Time transversality with flight time fixed is assigned to Y15 under trigger 1.

Y17	$T(i)$	$i [deg]$, where $i =$ parking orbit inclination.	Used only if LAUNCH $\neq 0$.
Y18	$T(\dot{x}_o)$	$\dot{x}_o [AU/tau]$	
Y19	$T(\dot{y}_o)$	$\dot{y}_o [AU/tau]$	
Y20	$T(\dot{z}_o)$	$\dot{z}_o [AU/tau]$	
Y21	$T(\phi)$	$\phi [deg]$ for $\phi =$ constant with time.	

Y22 through Y29 are currently not used.

Y30	$T(s)$	$s [days]$	(Degradation time)
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Y31 through Y40 are currently not used. Y41 through Y50 pertain to the first intermediate target.

Y41	$\Delta x_1 [AU]$		
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	<u>Trigger 1</u>	<u>Trigger 2</u>	
Y42	Δy_1 [AU]		
Y43	Δz_1 [AU]		
Y44	$\Delta \dot{x}_1$ [AU/tau]	$T(\dot{x}_1)$	
Y45	$\Delta \dot{y}_1$ [AU/tau]	$T(\dot{y}_1)$	optimal flyby
Y46	$\Delta \dot{z}_1$ [AU/tau]	$T(\dot{z}_1)$	
Y47		$v_{\infty 1}$ [m/sec]	
Y48	$T(t_1)$	t_1 [days]	
Y49	$m_{\text{samp}1}$ [kg]		
Y50	$m_{\text{drop}1}$ [kg]		

Y51 through Y60 and Y61 through Y70 are identical to Y41 through Y50 except that they pertain to the second and third intermediate targets, respectively.

3. Default Values of Input Parameters. The following is a complete, alphabetical list of the default values of program input quantities having non-zero default values, except for the iterator arrays. All other inputs are zeroed. The default values of the iterator arrays $X_i(1)$, $X_i(2)$, $Y_i(1)$, and $Y_i(2)$, for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 70$, are zero, and the default values of $X_i(3)$ through $X_i(5)$ and $Y_i(3)$ for the same range of i are listed in the listing of program inputs of Sample Case H.

ALPHAA	15.	IRK	1
ALPHAT	15.	IRL	1
AN	1.5	ITF	3
AR	1.	MAXHAM	5
BI	.76	MDAY	1
CTANK	.03	MODE	4
CTRET	1/9	MONTH	1
DI	13.	MOPT3	10
GAMMAX	1.	MUPDAT	1
GAP	.0001	MYEAR	1975
HOOR	12.	NDIST	3

NHUNG	25	STATE(1)	1.
NPRINT	7	STATE(5)	1.
NSET(3)	300	STEP1	.03125
NSET(5)	300	STEP2	.125
NSWPAR	1	TDV	-1.
NTAPE	17	TGO	-1.
POWFIX	-1.	THRET	400.
PSIGN	1.	TOFF	20*-1.
RADODD	1.	TPOWER	10.**30
RAP	38.	TSCALE	1.
RPER	2.	T2(i)	50*i
SAI	1.	X0(1)	1.
SPIRET	300.	X0(5)	1.0000015

C. PROGRAM OUTPUT

Program output under normal termination conditions provides a listing of the program inputs, a description of the iterator independent and dependent variables, the iteration history, the thrust switching history (which optionally expands to become the trajectory block print), an iterator summary-page describing the results of the iteration, the table of extrema of selected trajectory functions, the mission schedule giving calendar dates and target positions and velocities, and the performance summary page describing the spacecraft masses. These output components are best understood by perusing the various sample cases which are included in this document.

The listing of the program inputs consists of a listing of the iterator independent and dependent variable arrays, followed by a presentation of the remaining program inputs, which is alphabetical except that floating-point quantities precede integer quantities.

The page describing the iterator independent and dependent variables contains only those X and Y parameters (from the listing of program inputs) having non-zero trigger values, as these are the parameters relevant to the boundary value problem to be solved. The index of each independent and dependent variable is given, together with the value of each independent variable, the desired value of each dependent variable, the independent-variable iteration-step limits and neighboring-trajectory perturbation-increments, the dependent-variable acceptability-tolerances, and the iterator weights.

The iteration history consists of a summary-print of the iterator independent and dependent variables at each iteration-step, and also the thrust switching times, spacecraft masses, and propulsion system parameters. Depending on the value of the input variable NPRINT, the iterator partial derivative matrix $-\partial y_i / \partial x_j$ may be printed, and also a summary-print of every trajectory which the program generates, including the neighboring trajectories, may be obtained. In the partial

derivative matrix, y_i are the relevant dependent parameters, x_j are the relevant independent parameters, and i is the row index.

The thrust switching history expands to become the trajectory block-print according to the value assigned to the input variable MPRINT. The individual components of the block-print are described in the section, Auxiliary Computations. The block-print occurs at each compute-step, which generally corresponds to fixed increments in the trajectory independent variable, u on thrust arcs and β on coast arcs. This is not available as the iteration proceeds but only on the final, summary-trajectory of each case.

The iterator summary page displays all of the iterator independent variables (at the end of the current iteration), since many of them affect the trajectory computations even when they are held fixed. Also displayed is the "switch-count history", which is a listing of the total number of thrust switching points on the nominal trajectory of each iteration-step, and the number of both thrust-phase and coast-phase computation steps for the current summary-trajectory, which is the final trajectory at the end of the iteration-sequence for the given case.

The entries in the table of extrema of selected trajectory functions are described in the section, Auxiliary Computations. The mission schedule gives the position, velocity, solar distance, and ecliptic latitude and longitude of the spacecraft and each target at the target intercept or rendezvous time, and also the two-body transfer angle between the launch planet and each target.

The performance summary page includes a mission-type and launch vehicle description, electric propulsion system structural parameters and mass summary, extreme trajectory and performance conditions, launch and primary-target hyperbolic excess speeds and, if applicable, the high thrust retro maneuver and capture orbit summary pertaining to the primary target.

A print option is available which allows the extension of the summary-trajectory ballistically beyond its normal endpoint, which is useful for determining where the spacecraft goes after the primary mission objectives have been accomplished. This print option is controlled by the program input quantity TGO, and consists of the trajectory block-print, extremum table of selected functions, and an additional mission schedule entry. This print option is displayed automatically whenever the primary-target swingby-continuation-analysis is requested.

HILTOP optionally provides punched-card output for each case under normal program termination conditions. When the program input variable MPUNCH = 1, the punched-card output consists of seven cards for each case, containing all seventy of the iterator independent variables consecutively, each card containing ten independent variables in A8 format, 10A8. It is these seven cards which may be used to initiate a trajectory on a subsequent run, by using the program input variable MREAD = 1. When the program input variable MPUNCH = 2, five additional cards are punched for each case, and these cards contain the pertinent information which summarize a converged, optimal trajectory. No cards are punched for a given case if a trajectory or iterator error condition exists for that case, including convergence failure or obtaining maximum allowable iterations. The contents of the five summary cards (cards 8 through 12), having units identical to the program input units, are as follows:

<u>Card 8</u>	<u>Format</u>
power function indicator, MODE	I2
numerical integration indicator, IRK	I1
launch vehicle indicator, MBOOST	I2
ballistic solution indicator, MOPT	I1
day of month, MDAY	I2
month of year, MONTH reference date	I2
years since 1900, MYEAR - 1900	I2

<u>Card 8 (cont)</u>	<u>Format</u>
$\Lambda, \dot{\Lambda}$ rotation indicator, IROT	I1
retro maneuver propulsion system jettison indicator, JPP	I1
retro maneuver tankage jettison indicator, JT	I1
launch planet indicator, MOPT2	I2
primary target indicator, MOPT3	I2
mission-type indicator, MTMASS	I2
ballistic solution indicator, IBAL	I1
blank	I1
launch mode indicator, LAUNCH	I1
star-sighting indicator, ISTAR	I2
spacer	50x
case number	I2
card identifier	I2

<u>Card 9</u>	<u>Format</u>
specific mass, $\alpha = \alpha_t + (1 + \Delta p) \alpha_a$	A4
tankage factor, k_t	A4
structure factor, k_s	A4
retro engine mass, m_{rs}	A4
retro tankage factor, k_{rt}	A4
primary-target orbit periapse distance, r_p	A4
primary-target orbit apoapse distance, r_a	A4
retro stage thrust magnitude, f_r	A4
retro stage specific impulse	A4
hour of the day (reference date)	A4
extra-ecliptic final inclination	A4
efficiency coefficient, b	A4
efficiency coefficient, d	A4

<u>Card 9 (cont)</u>	<u>Format</u>
efficiency coefficient, e	A4
launch vehicle coefficient, b_1	A4
launch vehicle coefficient, b_2	A4
launch vehicle coefficient, b_3	A4
extra-ecliptic perihelion distance	A4
extra-ecliptic final eccentricity	A4
case number	I2
card identifier	I2

<u>Card 10</u>	<u>Format</u>
input primary-target position and velocity	6A4
input initial state and mass ratio	7A4
reference power in no-launch-vehicle mode, p_{ref}	A4
thrust-phase computation step size, Δu	A4
coast-phase computation step size, $\Delta \beta$	A4
unused location	A4
input primary-target gravity constant, μ_t	A4
input primary-target radius	A4
case number	I2
card identifier	I2

<u>Card 11</u>	<u>Format</u>
input primary-target semimajor axis	A4
input primary-target eccentricity	A4
input primary-target inclination	A4
input primary-target ascending node	A4
input primary-target argument of perihelion	A4
input primary-target perihelion time	A4
exponent in step-size law, n	A4

<u>Card 11 (cont)</u>	<u>Format</u>
launch-site latitude, L	A4
range safety limit, i_{\max}	A4
launch asymptote declination, δ	A4
launch parking orbit inclination, i	A4
primary-target communication distance, r_c	A4
primary-target communication angle, α_c	A4
retro-stage structure and tankage mass, m_{rst}	A4
retro-stage propellant mass, m_{rp}	A4
retro-maneuver incremental velocity, Δv	A4
retro-maneuver velocity loss	A4
final solar distance	A4
power at primary target	A4
case number	I2
card identifier	I2

<u>Card 12</u>	<u>Format</u>
launch Julian date	A4
flight time to primary target	A4
initial spacecraft mass, m_o	A4
power plant mass, m_{ps}	A4
propellant mass, m_p	A4
tankage mass, m_t	A4
structure mass, m_s	A4
reference power, p_{ref}	A4
efficiency, η	A4
net spacecraft mass, m_{net}	A4
reference thrust (newtons)	A4
maximum solar distance	A4
minimum solar distance	A4

<u>Card 12 (cont)</u>	<u>Format</u>
maximum power	A4
maximum thrust	A4
electric-propulsion burn time, τ	A4
travel angle, θ_t	A4
retro-maneuver burn time, t_b	A4
primary-target capture-orbit periapse-speed	A4
case number	I2
card identifier	I2

No information regarding intermediate targets is punched. It is not feasible to design a card-punch routine comprehensive enough to meet everybody's possible requirements, and therefore the user seriously contemplating using punched cards for summary purposes should design his or her own punched quantities and formats.

On option, the program will write the final trajectory on a magnetic tape, or punched cards, for input to the ASTEA program (see definition of input parameter MPUNCH). When punched, each trajectory point requires five cards. The content and format of these cards are as follows:

Card 1 TI, WI, PRATIO, IEND, FTHR, where

(3D15.0, 2I2) TI = the time since the start of the trajectory (days).

 WI = the mass ratio, current mass over initial mass (unitless).

 PRATIO = the power ratio, current power available over power available at one AU from the sun. For nuclear electric spacecraft, PRATIO = 1 always (unitless).

 IEND = Flag which indicates last trajectory point.

 = 0 not last trajectory point.

 = 1 last trajectory point.

ITHR = Flag which indicates thrusting or coasting.

= 1 Indicates thrusting (and thrust-on switching points).

= 0 Indicates coasting (and thrust-off switching points).

Card 2 RI(I), I = 1, 2, 3; RDI(I), I = 1, 2, 3, where

(6D12.0) RI = spacecraft position vector at current time-point (AU).

RDI = spacecraft velocity vector at current time-point (AU/tau).

Card 3 ELI(I), I = 1, 2, 3; CSI, where

(4D15.0) ELI = solar radiation pressure unit vector.

CSI = solar radiation pressure coefficient c_s (AU³/tau²).

Card 4 PI(I), I = 1, 2, 3; PDI(I), I = 1, 2, 3, where

(6D12.0) PI = target planet position vector at current time-point (AU).

PDI = target planet velocity vector at current time-point (AU/tau).

Card 5 ELAM(I), I = 1, 2, 3; ELAMD(I), I = 1, 2, 3, where

(6D12.0) ELAM = Primer vector (Lagrange multipliers adjoint to spacecraft velocity), in any units. This is merely a vector which lies along the thrust vector.

ELAMD = time derivative of ELAM (any units/tau).

If the trajectory is output on tape, the contents of the tape are nothing more than the contents of the five cards described directly above. The format of each tape record is (30A8), so that each record consists of 30 words, each of length 8 in the A-format. The organization of the tape record is as follows:

TI, WI, PRATIO, ATHR, (RI(I), I = 1, 3),

(RDI(I), I = 1, 3), (ELI(I), I = 1, 3), CSI, (PI(I), I = 1, 3),

(PDI(I), I = 1, 3), (ELAM(I), I = 1, 3), (ELAMD(I), I = 1, 3),
AEND, UNIDUM, UNIDUM, UNIDUM

where the names and their units are given directly above in the description of the cards. UNIDUM (universal dummy variable) represents unused words. Finally, ATHR and AEND are real variables which replace the integer quantities ITHR and IEND, respectively, which are punched on the cards.

D. JOB CONTROL FOR HILTOP

1. Program Execution. The HILTOP program is stored at the Goddard Space Flight Center IBM 360 model 91 computing facility in object module form as a member of a partitioned data set on a user disc pack. The job control cards sufficient to access and execute the program are as follows:

```
// EXEC LOADER,REGION,GO=344K,PART='EP=MAIN,SIZE=344K'  
//GO.SYSLIN DD DSN=HILTOP(ZOFLHXHL),DISP=SHR,DCB=RECFM=  
//GO.FT07F001 DD SYSOUT=B,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=30)  
//GO.FT11F001 DD SYSOUT=B,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=30)  
//GO.FT12F001 DD SYSOUT=B,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=30)  
//GO.DATAS DD *
```

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The NAMELIST input data cards follow the last job control card listed above.

2. HILTOP Program Machine Requirements. When compiled on the IBM 360 Model 91 computer at the Goddard Space Flight Center under the Fortran H Level 21.7 compiler with the computer optimization level equal to two, the HILTOP program occupies approximately 312,000 decimal bytes in core. This includes the core requirements for the following IBM library subroutines which the program uses:

IHCCOMH2	IHCLATN2
IHCECOMH	IHCLEXP
IHCEFIOF	IHCLLOG
IHCEFINT	IHCLSCN
IHCERRM	IHCLSQRT
IHCETRCH	IHCLTANH
IHCFCVTH	IHCNAMEL
IHCDFXPD	IHCUATBL
IHCDFXPI	IHCUOPT
IHCFIOS2	REMTIM
IHCLASCN	

The program is written almost entirely in double-precision Fortran IV using the non-standard Fortran statement IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H, O-Z). This results in the assignment of an 8-byte word location to each real variable name which begins with one of the letters A through H or O through Z, unless the name is specifically declared to be of another type. An 8-byte word contains 15 decimal digits on the machine cited. As in standard Fortran IV, names commencing with one of the letters I through N represent integer variables of 4-byte word length.

The peripheral equipment referenced by the HILTOP program is the card reader, assigned to unit 5, the high speed printer, assigned to unit 6, the card output, assigned to unit 7, and two arbitrary output devices, assigned to units 11 and 12. The execution step requirements of the program are a little less than 350,000 bytes of Main Core Storage.

IV. SAMPLE PROBLEMS AND RESULTS

A list of the necessary program inputs and a copy of the resulting printed output are presented in this section for each of eight sample problems. The sample problems were selected to display the use of most of the important features of the program. The first problem is an orbiter mission exhibiting the use of a high thrust retro engine and a launch vehicle with input reference characteristics; the second problem is an asteroid rendezvous mission and employs two cases to exhibit the indirect and the direct optimization techniques; the third problem is a deep space probe that makes use of the two-dimensional, open-angle formulation and yields the minimum flight time solution for specified net spacecraft mass; the fourth problem is a Jupiter flyby mission that displays the ballistic swingby continuation feature, the fixed cone angle feature, the constrained propulsion time feature, and the launch vehicle independent formulation; the fifth problem is an Encke rendezvous mission encountering two asteroids en-route; the sixth case is an extra-ecliptic mission that displays the housekeeping power option and exhibits the effects of high launch asymptote declinations on launch vehicle performance and the low thrust trajectory; the seventh case is a comet rendezvous mission which includes the effects of solar array degradation due to radiation effects; and the eighth and final case displays the HILTOP's powerful capability for ballistic mission design and optimization. The specific mission chosen is a cometary flyby past Giacobini-Zinner followed by a deep space burn 10 days after passage, a return to and swingby of Earth (unpowered), a second swingby of Earth (powered), and finally encountering the comet Borrelly nearly 1023 days from launch. The tremendous flexibility for creating imaginative, multi-target mission profiles is demonstrated in this example.

Machine-time quotes are not given for the sample problems because the machine-time values are not necessarily representative of the machine-time requirements for running the HILTOP program to perform the task of electric propulsion mission analysis. A single trajectory on the IBM 360 Model 91

computer takes from about .003 minutes of CPU time for "fast" missions such as direct outer-planet flybys to about .012 minutes for "slow" missions such as Mercury orbiters. However, it is not the time-per-trajectory that is important, but rather it is the total number of trajectories required in an iteration-sequence that counts, and quite often that number is not as small as in the sample problems displayed.

A. MERCURY ORBITER

The objective is to place maximum net spacecraft mass into a 1.2 by 22.8 radii orbit about the planet Mercury for specified launch date and flight time of 510 days. The analytic planetary ephemeris is employed to locate Earth and Mercury on the appropriate dates and to evaluate the initial and final state vectors. The long flight time for this mission (compared to ballistic transfers) is common to the class of optimum electric propulsion trajectories characterized by a $2\frac{1}{2}$ revolution spiral about the sun. Solar electric propulsion with power ratio Option 4 (i.e., peak power is maintained near the sun) is assumed. The booster parameters are input and represent the TAT (3C)/Delta/TE 364-3. The final capture orbit insertion maneuver is performed with a chemical retro stage, and the retro velocity increment computation includes the finite thrust velocity penalty.

```

$41 INPUT X1(2)=1.00,X2(2)=1.00,X3(2)=1.00,X4(2)=1.00,X5(2)=1.00
X6(2)=1.00,X7=1.00,X11(2)=1.00,X12(2)=1.00,X13(2)=1.00,X14(2)=1.00
Y1(2)=1.00,Y2(2)=1.00,Y3(2)=1.00,Y4(2)=1.00,Y5(2)=1.00,Y6(2)=1.00
Y11(2)=1.00,Y12(2)=1.00,Y13(2)=1.00,Y14(2)=1.00,MPRINT=15,MTMASS=2
HOPT2=3,HOPT3=1,RPER=1.200,RAP=22.300,THRET=2.01,JPP=1,UT=1,HBOOST=-1
B1=50315.33200,B2=2199.930900,B3=44.4500,MYEAR=1980,MONTH=2,HDAY=24
X1=-4.07190-1,X2=3.92790-1,X3=-1.71300-1,X4=1.44310-1,X5=4.31090-1
X6=-7.07770-1,X11=2.83690-4,X12=4.279304,X13=4.504702,X14=1.4132703
X16=5.102 GEND

```

The entire electric propulsion system and the electric propulsion propellant tankage are jettisoned prior to the retro maneuver. The parameters optimized in this case include the reference thrust acceleration (and therefore the reference power), the jet exhaust speed, and the launch and arrival excess speeds. The NAMELIST input data set used to generate this case is reproduced above and the complete output obtained with NPRINT = 15 and MPRINT = 0 is displayed on the following pages.

CASE 1	TIME TO GO	CPU	29. 1/0	13 SEC
--------	------------	-----	---------	--------

PROGRAM 1VPJY5

[illegible]

[illegible]

CASE 1

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

NO.	INDEX	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES				WEIGHT
		VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION		
1	1	-4.07190000000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.0000000000000000000000	
2	2	3.92796000000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-06	1.0000000000000000000000	
3	3	-1.71390000000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.0000000000000000000000	
4	4	1.44310000000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.0000000000000000000000	
5	5	4.31990000000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.0000000000000000000000	
6	6	-7.07770000000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.0000000000000000000000	
7	11	2.83699000000000000000-04	9.99999999999999999900-04	1.00000000000000000000-11	1.0000000000000000000000	
8	12	4.27930000000000000000-04	2.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-04	1.0000000000000000000000	
9	13	4.50470000000000000000-02	5.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-05	1.0000000000000000000000	
10	14	1.41327000000000000000-03	5.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-04	1.0000000000000000000000	

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE
1	1	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
2	2	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
3	3	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
4	4	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
5	5	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
6	6	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
7	11	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
8	12	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
9	13	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05
10	14	0.0	9.9999999999999999999900-05

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NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 1 (TOTAL 1) INHIBITOR IS 5.8208D-11

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS
1.PRIM1(-4.0719000D-01) 2.PRIM2(3.9279600D-01) 3.PRIM3(-1.7132000D-01) 4.PDCT1(1.4431000D-01) 5.PDCT2(4.3199000D-01)
6.PDCT3(-7.0777000D-01) 11.ACCEL(2.8369900D-04) 12.V JET(4.2703000D 04) 13.VINF1(4.5047000D 02) 14.VINF2(1.4132700D 03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS
1.DELTA X(-1.08128D-04) 2.DELTA Y(4.70325D-04) 3.DELTA Z(4.99618D-05) 4.DELT XD(-2.13015D-03) 5.DELT YD(-3.00546D-04)
6.DELT ZD(1.74281D-04) 11.T.ACCEL(5.85136D-03) 12.T.V JET(-3.39038D-02) 13.T.VINF1(4.03733D-03) 14.T.VINF2(1.45919D-02)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 OFF 11.408 ON 173.223 OFF 197.020 ON 510.000 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS
POWER 2.5294326125 EFFICIENCY 0.6957877327 PROP TIME 474.7945112005 J PROP TIME RATIO 0.9305696298 AVE ACCEL 0.0003505991
INITIAL 289.9341274985 PROPULSION 75.8829783739 PROPELLANT 100.0915169597 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 3.0027485088 PAYLOAD 97.0793021053

-2.03020D 01 4.65240D 00 -1.08167D 00 -1.52196D 01 -1.52193D 01 -2.31309D-01 4.09557D 01 1.00933D 00 1.19470D 01 0.0
9.10706D 01 -2.02643D 01 4.83546D 00 6.83426D 01 6.91253D 01 1.29946D 00 -1.41899D 02 -4.52864D 00 -5.06679D 01 0.0
9.58204D 00 -2.16650D 00 5.29826D-01 7.16650D 00 7.25732D 00 9.37246D-02 -1.46233D 01 -4.70949D-01 -5.39545D 00 0.0
-4.12732D 02 9.11220D 01 -2.19021D 01 -3.09888D 02 -3.11235D 02 -5.69685D 00 6.49429D 32 2.35846D 01 2.30652D 02 -2.42347D-01
-5.31005D 01 1.09465D 01 -2.82472D 00 -3.99666D 01 -4.05181D 01 -1.02237D 00 4.55464D 01 2.62125D 00 2.67823D 01 9.69912D-01
3.46030D 01 -7.58995D 00 2.13237D 00 2.60731D 01 2.61359D 01 6.47978D-01 -6.03437D 01 -1.80220D 00 -2.01586D 01 2.32049D-02
9.16283D 00 -3.68003D 00 1.92015D-01 5.41892D 00 8.12333D 00 2.48081D-01 8.87888D 00 -1.91087D-02 -3.85915D 00 -2.89344D-09
9.33535D-01 5.25568D-01 2.00414D-01 1.30379D 00 9.92333D-02 4.59355D-02 1.37421D 01 1.16795D 00 -8.54762D-01 0.0
4.09292D 00 -1.11444D 00 -4.08819D-01 3.00738D 00 4.75932D 00 1.43723D-01 8.21706D 00 9.23325D-03 -6.85121D 01 0.0
-2.66465D 01 7.35022D 00 -1.24987D 00 -1.88328D 01 -2.11139D 01 -3.10569D-01 6.32828D 01 1.17920D 00 1.52091D 01 -1.99256D 01

NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 2 (TOTAL 4) INHIBITOR IS 1.8190D-12

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS
1.PRIM1(-4.0054042D-01) 2.PRIM2(3.9195423D-01) 3.PRIM3(-1.7495655D-01) 4.PDCT1(1.3493018D-01) 5.PDCT2(4.3093968D-01)
6.PDCT3(-7.0595550D-01) 11.ACCEL(2.8392901D-04) 12.V JET(4.2094550D 04) 13.VINF1(4.4731935D 02) 14.VINF2(1.3799611D 03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS
1.DELTA X(3.84522D-04) 2.DELTA Y(-1.78557D-03) 3.DELTA Z(-1.63304D-04) 4.DELT XD(8.05497D-03) 5.DELT YD(1.00886D-03)
6.DELT ZD(-7.08456D-04) 11.T.ACCEL(-3.98530D-04) 12.T.V JET(-2.95944D-04) 13.T.VINF1(-2.42275D-04) 14.T.VINF2(1.72180D-04)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 OFF 12.645 ON 173.054 OFF 197.556 ON 510.000 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS
POWER 2.4973734201 EFFICIENCY 0.6938262711 PROP TIME 472.8534868811 J PROP TIME RATIO 0.9271636998 AVE ACCEL 0.0003521556
INITIAL 289.9341274985 PROPULSION 75.8829783739 PROPELLANT 100.0915169597 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 3.0027485088 PAYLOAD 97.0793021053

INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	PAILOUS
289.9536170432	74.9212026040	101.4576814505	3.0443304435	0.0	97.1277249796
-2.001110 01	4.581350 00 -1.067360 00 -1.499930 01 -1.505720 01 -2.457700-01	4.000630 01	1.025580 00	1.203650 01	0.0
9.232470 01	-2.052070 01 4.901970 00 6.927290 01 7.021370 01 1.397130 00 -1.415320 02 -4.734380 00 -5.250690 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.655440 00	-2.180730 00 5.330840-01 7.220180 00 7.337080 00 1.024150-01 -1.450970 01 -4.891090-01 -5.554700 00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-4.179520 02	9.216340 01 -2.217490 01 -3.137670 02 -3.154320 02 -6.129580 00 6.470940 02 2.149400 01 2.385830 02 -2.359910-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-5.111080 01	1.049920 01 -2.712480 00 -3.846780 01 -3.922310 01 -1.032480 00 4.125020 01 2.631520 00 2.623760 01 9.715090-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.530640 01	-7.738210 00 2.170000 00 2.659800 01 2.672570 01 6.905430-01 -6.046670 01 -1.694650 00 -2.099020 01 2.188380-02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.522560 00	-3.816540 00 1.981310-01 5.631700 00 8.441730 00 2.579870-01 8.907290 00 -4.464770-02 -4.142830 00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.967080-01	5.204630-01 1.932320-01 1.250600 00 7.905330-02 4.668850-02 1.337560 01 1.149210 00 -8.183330-01 -6.613580-09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.092400 00	-1.109000 00 -4.272790-01 2.992670 00 4.753520 00 1.431720-01 8.302000 00 -1.832330-03 -6.876010 01 2.893440-09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-2.651310 01	7.304440 00 -1.243150 00 -1.673330 01 -2.105250 01 -3.311630-01 6.195140 01 1.195290 00 1.546200 01 -2.014250 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

5 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 2 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

PAGE 1

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	COME	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PT4	ANG-E	PROP TIME

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

0.0	9.91022884D-01	2.66559535D-02	2.55113449D-01	3.35044091D-02	1.93000300D-02	9.89636705D-01	0.0
-0.97237034D-01	4.17548216D-01	0.0	-1.98542837D-01	-9.30378607D-01	-4.47734940D-03	1.00000000D-00	4.85112587D-02
-4.00484325D-01	3.92107905D-01	-1.75004456D-01	1.34753333D-01	4.31056800D-01	-7.36215376D-01	1.00000000D-00	-9.42647784D-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.89462875D-01	3.24202698D-02	9.95147583D-01	1.01326757D-00	-1.20503242D-01
-1.74252514D-01	-1.93632603D-01	2.58235594D-01	0.0	1.55044091D-02	1.52535119D-00	1.00592505D-00	0.0

SWITCH THRUST ON

1.26352078D-01	9.91022884D-01	2.66559535D-02	2.55113449D-01	3.35044091D-02	1.92580016D-02	9.95426441D-01	1.25800156D-01
-9.72294351D-01	2.13346110D-01	-9.65343742D-04	-2.39913441D-01	-9.73845840D-01	-4.35993476D-03	1.00000000D-00	4.81553634D-02
-3.96765777D-01	4.88881435D-01	-3.23057818D-01	-1.00209382D-01	4.42705827D-01	-6.53843390D-01	1.00000000D-00	-9.42647784D-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.64052400D-01	3.22105964D-02	9.95147583D-01	1.00583389D-00	-5.55111512D-17
-2.72736716D-01	-3.844440474D-01	4.58815532D-01	-5.55642372D-02	1.67623986D-02	1.50609279D-00	1.00006535D-00	0.0

SWITCH THRUST OFF

1.73091936D-02	8.06788706D-01	1.99803205D-01	3.20986623D-00	4.99458120D-01	2.75284701D-02	8.34843277D-01	1.70119970D-02
6.86200000D-01	-4.75491311D-01	-4.65485410D-02	4.28013575D-01	9.86248037D-01	1.72195296D-02	9.03366866D-01	6.50168400D-02
-4.29794469D-01	-6.02518118D-01	5.41605099D-02	1.07147640D-00	-3.55228317D-01	7.95319339D-01	1.16080050D-00	-9.42647792D-02
-1.01572084D-00	-7.38178157D-02	0.0	8.24655472D-01	2.55593286D-02	8.80102628D-01	1.22679392D-00	2.63677968D-16
4.43355008D-00	-9.09531545D-01	9.09503021D-01	-3.19531115D-00	-3.47812515D-01	-1.13541655D-01	1.37525666D-00	1.60456728D-02

SWITCH THRUST ON

1.97499346D-02	8.06788706D-01	1.99803205D-01	3.20986623D-00	4.99458120D-01	3.39446794D-02	7.41255570D-01	2.04302063D-02
7.45265330D-01	-7.28002828D-03	-3.20511239D-02	-2.07491031D-01	1.19865749D-00	5.18044403D-02	9.03366866D-01	7.14402194D-02
6.89996532D-02	-6.47873756D-01	3.55222992D-01	1.27575633D-00	1.84415002D-01	5.92502255D-01	1.16080050D-00	-9.42647792D-02
-1.01572084D-00	-7.38178157D-02	0.0	8.24655472D-01	2.55593286D-02	8.80102628D-01	1.34799579D-00	-1.38777878D-17
3.08849028D-01	-8.45995920D-01	8.53673815D-01	-2.47818233D-00	-5.63249949D-01	-1.05534315D-01	1.20774287D-00	1.60456728D-02

MERCURY

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

5.10000000D-02	4.13611608D-01	2.37076614D-01	6.32030132D-00	4.97890034D-01	3.15323970D-02	3.49765348D-01	9.29011650D-02
3.47516799D-01	2.62607520D-02	-2.96304944D-02	-4.49886033D-01	1.75077288D-00	1.81037764D-01	6.49946321D-01	1.02053736D-01
8.75435120D-01	-3.53042157D-00	-7.97050634D-02	1.69926007D-01	1.70553973D-00	-1.90663805D-01	2.50547409D-00	-9.42630153D-02
-1.31260524D-01	-3.67252947D-01	0.0	9.23878088D-01	2.85649850D-02	6.24791513D-01	1.39632851D-00	2.48583216D-00
4.42145543D-00	-8.03958102D-01	8.03249684D-01	-4.85965657D-00	4.32232141D-00	-1.34932777D-01	1.81659817D-00	4.72957382D-02

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(-4.00484320-01)	2.PRIM2(3.92107900-01)	3.PRIM3(-1.75304460-01)	4.PDIT1(1.34753360-01)	5.PDIT2(4.31056680-01)
6.PDIT3(-7.06215380-01)	7.LMASS(1.00000000 00)	8.LTAU(0.0)	9. (0.0)	10.DECLN(0.0)
11.ACCEL(2.83911170-04)	12.V JET(4.20888070 04)	13.VINF1(4.47333510 02)	14.VINF2(1.38346480 03)	15.TIME1(0.0)
16.TIME2(5.10000000 02)	17.IPARK(0.0)	18.VE-J1(0.0)	19.VELJ2(0.0)	20.VELO3(0.0)
21.THET1(0.0)	22.THET2(0.0)	23.THET3(0.0)	24.THET4(0.0)	25.THET5(0.0)
26.THET6(0.0)	27.THET7(0.0)	28.THET8(0.0)	29.THET9(0.0)	30.LOGR(0.0)
31.PH11(0.0)	32.PH12(0.0)	33.P413(0.0)	34.PH14(0.0)	35.PH15(0.0)
36.PH16(0.0)	37.PH17(0.0)	38.P413(0.0)	39.PH19(0.0)	40.PH10(0.0)
41.PRI-A(0.0)	42.PR2-A(0.0)	43.PR3-A(0.0)	44.PDI-A(0.0)	45.PD2-A(0.0)
46.PD3-A(0.0)	47.VINF1(0.0)	48.VINF2(0.0)	49.KSAMP(0.0)	50.KJGCP(0.0)
51.PRI-B(0.0)	52.PR2-B(0.0)	53.PR3-B(0.0)	54.PDI-B(0.0)	55.PD2-B(0.0)
56.PD3-B(0.0)	57.VINF8(0.0)	58.THET3(0.0)	59.KSAMP(0.0)	60.KDRC(0.0)
61.PRI-C(0.0)	62.PR2-C(0.0)	63.PR3-C(0.0)	64.PDI-C(0.0)	65.PD2-C(0.0)
66.PD3-C(0.0)	67.VINF1(0.0)	68.THET3(0.0)	69.KSAMP(0.0)	70.KDRC(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA XI(-4.579780-06)	2.DELTA Y(9.618220-07)	3.DELTA Z(5.452260-07)	4.DELT XD(-1.105620-05)	5.DELT YD(-2.228410-05)
6.DELT ZD(-9.133860-07)	7. (0.0)	8. (0.0)	9. (0.0)	10. (0.0)
11.T.ACCEL(-2.502530-07)	12.T.V JET(2.395450-08)	13.T.VINF1(-2.959890-08)	14.T.VINF2(-1.964930-07)	15. (0.0)
16. (0.0)	17. (0.0)	18. (0.0)	19. (0.0)	20. (0.0)
21. (0.0)	22. (0.0)	23. (0.0)	24. (0.0)	25. (0.0)
26. (0.0)	27. (0.0)	28. (0.0)	29. (0.0)	30. (0.0)
31. (0.0)	32. (0.0)	33. (0.0)	34. (0.0)	35. (0.0)
36. (0.0)	37. (0.0)	38. (0.0)	39. (0.0)	40. (0.0)
41. (0.0)	42. (0.0)	43. (0.0)	44. (0.0)	45. (0.0)
46. (0.0)	47. (0.0)	48. (0.0)	49. (0.0)	50. (0.0)
51. (0.0)	52. (0.0)	53. (0.0)	54. (0.0)	55. (0.0)
56. (0.0)	57. (0.0)	58. (0.0)	59. (0.0)	60. (0.0)
61. (0.0)	62. (0.0)	63. (0.0)	64. (0.0)	65. (0.0)
66. (0.0)	67. (0.0)	68. (0.0)	69. (0.0)	70. (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)

12.635 ON 173.092 OFF 197.499 ON 510.000 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER	2.499280756	EFFICIENCY	0.6938097710	PROP TIME	472.9573822833	PROP TIME RATIO	0.9273674162	AVE ACCEL	0.0003521630
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MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL	289.9529132362	PROPULSION	74.9078662679	PROPELLANT	101.4993040701	TANKAGE	3.3449725221	STRUCTURE	0.3	PAYLOAD	97.1039758380
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SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 5

504 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 7 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION		SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES		PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
				ANGLE	DISTANCE			THETA				
0	0.0	0.0	0.990	154.2	0.0	OFF -1.21D-01	*****	*****		*****	0.0	ON 90.0
5	12.635	12.6	0.995	144.4	0.30	ON -5.55D-17	-27.3	-38.4		45.9	2.5	0.0
4	65.595	63.0	1.016	102.1	0.04	MIN	MIN	-78.6		78.6	2.4	0.0
4	67.711	64.9	1.016	100.6	0.34	5.23D-01	-36.6	-76.5		79.2	2.4	0.0
4	86.169	81.9	1.012	87.8	0.06	MAX	MAX	-82.1		83.6	2.5	0.0
4	156.507	150.7	0.891	22.5	0.14	1.15D-01	-12.2	MIN		92.0	2.9	0.0
4	157.423	151.7	0.888	21.8	0.14	1.03D-01	-11.4	MIN		92.0	2.9	0.0
6	168.742	164.8	0.850	17.1	0.17	2.32D-02	-0.5	-91.5		91.5	3.1	0.0
4	173.092	170.2	0.835	17.7	0.19	OFF -2.53D-16	4.4	-91.0		91.0	3.1	0.0
5	185.000	185.9	0.790	23.6	0.25	MIN -2.73D-02	*****	*****		*****	0.0	90.0
5	197.499	204.4	0.741	30.7	0.33	ON -1.39D-17	30.9	-84.5		85.4	3.4	0.0
4	216.192	230.5	0.677	37.6	0.50	1.04D-01	38.9	-77.2		80.0	3.5	0.0
4	220.653	245.0	0.665	38.5	0.55	1.33D-01	38.4	-75.7		78.9	3.5	0.0
4	234.922	273.5	0.639	39.7	0.71	2.27D-01	31.5	MAX		76.2	3.5	0.0
6	235.917	275.5	0.638	39.7	0.72	2.35D-01	30.8	-73.7		76.1	3.5	23.1
3	242.574	289.3	0.634	39.5	0.80	2.91D-01	25.2	-74.2		75.8	3.5	24.9
4	245.191	294.8	0.633	39.3	0.83	3.15D-01	22.8	-74.5		75.8	3.5	25.0
4	273.470	350.9	0.665	35.7	1.13	7.05D-01	-2.3	-80.5		80.5	3.5	0.0
7	316.950	421.4	0.721	28.7	1.41	1.25D-00	-18.1	-85.2		85.5	3.4	0.0
7	323.064	430.4	0.719	27.6	1.43	1.29D-00	-18.4	MIN		85.5	3.4	0.0
5	323.112	430.5	0.719	27.6	1.43	1.23D-00	-18.4	-85.3		85.5	3.4	0.0
4	323.661	431.3	0.719	27.5	1.43	1.30D-00	MIN	-85.1		85.4	3.4	0.0
4	332.315	444.1	0.710	25.7	1.45	1.30D-00	-17.9	-85.1		85.4	3.4	0.0
4	351.450	474.0	0.665	20.6	1.49	1.23D-00	-13.6	-83.9		84.1	3.5	0.0
6	369.824	508.1	0.588	13.6	1.50	1.19D-00	-3.6	-81.7		81.8	3.5	38.6
5	371.531	511.8	0.579	12.8	1.50	1.19D-00	-3.6	-81.5		81.5	3.5	40.7
4	384.968	544.6	0.507	5.4	1.49	1.25D-00	4.5	-80.5		80.6	3.5	54.4
4	385.474	546.0	0.505	5.1	1.49	1.25D-00	4.8	MAX		80.6	3.5	54.9
4	392.797	568.1	0.467	1.4	1.46	1.33D-00	8.2	-81.0		81.1	3.5	60.5
5	403.205	604.9	0.427	8.0	1.39	1.43D-00	10.2	-83.5		83.6	3.5	65.7
4	411.508	637.5	0.416	14.5	1.30	1.59D-00	8.9	-86.8		86.8	3.5	67.0
5	436.577	726.2	0.484	28.6	0.91	1.75D-00	-3.8	MAX		92.7	3.5	58.0
4	436.677	726.5	0.484	28.7	0.91	1.75D-00	-3.9	MIN		92.7	3.5	58.0
4	445.877	751.2	0.516	30.0	0.77	1.79D-00	-8.1	-92.1		92.1	3.5	53.0
4	463.764	792.3	0.544	23.4	0.56	1.34D-00	-11.8	-88.3		88.3	3.5	48.0
4	464.708	794.4	0.544	22.6	0.56	1.35D-00	MIN	-88.3		88.1	3.5	48.0
6	477.499	825.8	0.525	8.1	0.50	1.37D-00	-10.0	-84.3		84.1	3.5	51.4
4	482.067	833.6	0.510	4.5	0.51	1.39D-00	-8.6	-82.5		82.6	3.5	53.9
4	501.003	889.9	0.407	19.9	0.74	2.17D-00	0.7	-78.3		78.3	3.5	68.0
4	501.035	890.0	0.407	19.9	0.74	2.17D-00	0.7	MAX		78.3	3.5	68.0
4	505.794	909.5	0.376	20.8	0.85	2.33D-00	2.9	-78.8		78.8	3.5	71.4
4	510.000	929.3	0.350	20.1	0.95	ON 2.19D-00	4.4	-80.3		80.3	3.5	ON 74.0

MISSION SCHEDULE

FEBRUARY-2A-1980-1-2000000000-01-5-M.I.A.
 2434294.0000-00-JULIAN_DATE

PLANET -8-9723703D-01 4.1754822D-01 0.0
 S/C -8-9723703D-01 4.1754822D-01 0.0

DEPART EARTH XDOT YDOT ZDOT RADIUS LAT. LONG.
 -4.3829582D-01 -9.1040637D-01 0.0 9.8963670D-01 0.0 155.044
 -4.4854295D-01 -9.0037461D-01 -4.4773493D-03 9.8963670D-01 0.0 155.044

-----JULY-18-1981-1-2000000000-01-5-M.I.A.
 2434604.0000-00-JULIAN_DATE

PASS MERCURY AT 1.380 KM/SEC

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	3.4752138D-01	2.6265113D-02	-2.9631040D-02	-4.3872257D-01	1.7558206D 02	1.9036318D-01	3.4976987D-01	-4.860	4.322
S/C	3.4751680D-01	2.6266075D-02	-2.9630494D-02	-4.4938653D-01	1.7507729D 00	1.8137764D-01	3.4976535D-01	-4.860	4.322

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND MERCURY IS 200.6433 DEGREES.

ORIGINAL FROM US
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO MERCURY RENDEZ WITH HIGH THRUST CAPTURE MANEUVER.

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS INPUT

LD = FEB 24, 1980, 12.0000 HOURS GMT AD = JUL 19, 1981, 12.0000 HOURS GMT FLIGHT TIME = 510.0000 DAYS.
 JULIAN DATE 44294.0000 JULIAN DATE 44804.0000

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW) 15.0000 ALPHA T (KG/KW) 15.0000 TANKAGE FACTOR 0.0300 STRUCTURE FACTOR 0.0
 EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS
 B 0.76000 D (KM/SEC) 13.00000 E 0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL 289.9529 POWER PLANT 74.9079 PROPELLANT 101.4391 TANKAGE 3.0450 STRUCTURE 0.0 NET MASS 97.1040

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW) 2.4069 P(HSKP) (KW) 0.0 P(TARG) (KW) 3.4865 T4R(1 AU) (N) 0.082321 ACC(1 AJ) (M/SEC**2) 2.839112D-04 ISP (SEC) 4291.864 EFFIC 0.69381 CHAR DEG (DAYS) 1.00000000 30

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU) 1.0157910 MIN DIST (AU) 0.3497653 MAX POWER (KW) 3.486533 MAX THRUST (N) 0.11494698 BURN TIME (DAYS) 472.95736 DEGRD TIME (DAYS) 853.83930 TRAV ANG (DEG) 929.01165

POWERPLANT JETTISONED PRIOR TO RETRO MANEUVER
 TANKAGE MASS JETTISONED PRIOR TO RETRO MANEUVER

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG) -0.4403 PARK INC (DEG) 28.5000 DEP VINF (M/SEC) 447.43351 C3 (KM**2/SEC**2) 0.200197 ARR VINF (M/SEC) 1380.46478 C4 (KM**2/SEC**2) 1.905683

HIGH THRUST CAPTURE MANEUVER STAGE AND ORBIT SUMMARY

STRUCTURE (KG) 1.3397 PROPELLANT (KG) 12.0573 THRUST (LBS) 20.0000 ISP (SEC) 300.0000 BURNING TIME (SEC) 40.6589
 PERIAPSE (RADII) 1.2000 APOAPSE (RADII) 22.8000 ORBIT VEL (M/SEC) 3711.9977 DEL VEL (M/SEC) 339.9173 VEL LOSS (M/SEC) 1.0123

B. CERES RENDEZVOUS

The objective of this mission is to rendezvous with the asteroid Ceres with maximum net spacecraft mass. The rendezvous is accomplished by simply matching the heliocentric position and velocity of Ceres on the arrival date. Except for the launch excess speed provided by the Titan III B (Core)/Centaur, the entire mission is performed by a solar electric propulsion system, i.e., no retro stage is employed. To show how one inputs an arbitrary planet ephemeris for a primary target, the orbital elements of Ceres are input directly; however, the same results would be obtained for this case by setting MOPT3 = 10. Although the launch and arrival dates are left open, the flight time is constrained to 655 days. The program optimizes the reference thrust acceleration, the jet exhaust speed, the launch excess speed, and the launch and arrival dates. Rendezvous is achieved by driving the arrival excess speed to zero, and retro-stage mass computations are bypassed by setting MTMASS = 3.

The output for two separate cases is shown for this mission. The first case depicts the solution as obtained using the indirect method involving the satisfaction of the appropriate transversality conditions. Because the inputs were very close to the desired solution and because the indirect method generally exhibits quadratic convergence characteristics in the vicinity of the solution, only four iterations were required for convergence. The second case displays the use of the direct optimization capability of the program. This method ignores the transversality conditions and attempts to improve the performance index directly while maintaining approximate satisfaction of the specified end conditions. Note that this case is simply added behind the first case on a single run submittal. Using the value of MUPDAT = 0 assures that the independent variables of the two cases are identical. Starting from the same initial conditions as case 1, the direct optimization procedure requires 33 iterations to converge.

This example is somewhat unfair to the direct method in that it only shows the input setup; it shows neither the strong convergence property of the direct method when the inputs are far from the solution nor the flexibility of the method in choosing the performance index. It does show, however, that considerable machine time is required once the iteration approaches the desired solution. The inputs for the two cases are listed below, followed by the program output for the two cases resulting from the settings of NPRINT = 3 and MPRINT = 0.

```
&MINPUT X1(2)=1.00,X2(2)=1.00,X3(2)=1.00,X4(2)=1.00,X5(2)=1.00
X6(2)=1.00,X11(2)=1.00,X12(2)=1.00,X13(2)=1.00,X15(2)=1.00,X16(2)=1.00
Y1(2)=1.00,Y2(2)=1.00,Y3(2)=1.00,Y4(2)=1.00,Y5(2)=1.00,Y6(2)=1.00
Y11(2)=1.00,Y12(2)=1.00,Y13(2)=1.00,Y15(2)=1.00,Y16=655.00,3.00
NPRINT=3,MUPDAT=0,LAUNCH=0,NORMAL=1,MBOOST=10,ALPHAA=12.500,MTMASS=3
ALPHAT=12.500
MOPT2=3,MOPT3=11,MYEAR=1976,MONTH=11,MDAY=10,HOUR=6.52300,X7=.29600
SAI=2.767500,ECI=.975900,CNI=10.60700,ONI=80.51374800,SOI=71.852918200
X1=6.7710-1,X2=6.5880-4,X3=-2.5330-1,X4=-1.1420-1,X5=4.9830-1
X6=8.8740-2,X11=4.4870-4,X12=3.18404,X13=1.54603,X15=-5.102
X16=1.44902 &END
&MINPUT Y11(2)=0.00,Y12(2)=0.00,Y13(2)=0.00,Y15(2)=0.00
Y7=1.03,3.00,0.00,MPEF=7 &END
```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1 TIME TO GO CPU 298, 1/0 43 SEC
PROGRAM INPUTS

X 1 =	2.2875000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 2 =	2.2256756756756750 -03.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 3 =	-8.5574324324324320 -01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 4 =	-3.8581081081081080 -01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 5 =	1.5834459459459450 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 6 =	2.9979725729729730 -01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 7 =	1.0000000000000000 00.	0.0	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 8 =	0.0	0.0	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 9 =	0.0	0.0	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 10 =	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 11 =	4.4870000000000000 -04.	1.0000000000000000 00.	9.5555555555555550 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 12 =	3.1840000000000000 04.	1.0000000000000000 00.	2.0000000000000000 03.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 13 =	1.5460000000000000 03.	1.0000000000000000 00.	5.0000000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 14 =	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 15 =	-5.1000000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.	8.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 16 =	1.4490000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 17 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 18 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 19 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 20 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 21 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 22 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 23 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 24 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 25 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 26 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 27 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 28 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 29 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 30 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 31 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 32 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 33 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 34 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 35 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 36 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 37 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 38 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 39 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 40 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 41 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 42 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 43 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 44 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 45 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 46 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 47 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 48 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 49 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 50 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 51 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 52 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 53 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 54 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 55 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 56 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 57 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 58 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 59 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.

ORIGINAL PART OF
OF 1900

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CASE 1

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES			WEIGHT
			STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION		
1	1	2.2875000000000000 00	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
2	2	2.22567567567567500 -03	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
3	3	-8.55743243243243200 -01	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
4	4	-3.65810810810810800 -01	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
5	5	1.63345745745745700 00	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
6	6	2.97973297329732900 -01	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
7	7	4.48700000000000000 -04	5.55555555555555500 -04	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
8	8	3.12400000000000000 04	4.0000000000000000 03	9.99999999999999900 -04	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
9	9	1.54600000000000000 03	5.0000000000000000 02	9.99999999999999900 -05	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
10	10	-5.10000000000000000 02	4.0000000000000000 00	9.99999999999999900 -07	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
11	11	1.44900000000000000 02	1.0000000000000000 02	9.99999999999999900 -07	1.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE
1	1	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
2	2	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
3	3	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
4	4	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
5	5	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
6	6	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
7	7	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
8	8	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
9	9	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
10	10	0.0	5.55555555555555500 -05
11	11	6.5500000000000000 02	5.55555555555555500 -05

ORIGINAL PAGE 12
OF POOR QUALITY

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

11 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 4 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NCDE	ARG POS	RMAG	MASS RATIO	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	L7	THRUST ACC	THAM
L1	L2	L3	CONE	CLOCK	L6	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT	300 TIME
LG	LC	LPHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG		
PSI	THETA	PHI						

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

0.0	1.108311120	0.0	8.317553380	0.2	1.010374210	0.0	9.593606070	0.1	1.800000000	0.2	1.016605690	0.0	0.0	
1.051358970	-1.011154570	0.0	0.0	1.027051560	0.0	9.988640000	-0.2	-1.819898340	-0.2	1.000000000	0.0	0.0	7.410592820	
2.287733750	0.0	2.352331310	-0.3	-8.555867340	-0.1	-3.859331320	-0.1	1.683549170	0.0	2.998983640	-0.1	1.000000000	0.0	1.187572010
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.555568840	0.1	7.153846140	0.1	1.049210260	0.0	9.791069300	-0.1	1.507183230	0.0	0.0
-1.050695690	0.1	8.416041430	0.1	8.445673570	0.1	0.0	-8.406393930	0.1	3.829048930	-0.1	1.032095050	0.0	0.0	

SWITCH THRUST OFF

1.173133959	0.2	1.592801710	0.0	3.341275170	-0.1	2.036826640	0.0	8.652993140	0.1	2.951629550	0.2	1.308149720	0.0	1.057644460
1.214757440	0.0	4.835795430	-0.1	-4.208167770	-0.2	-8.288038090	-0.2	9.455578620	-0.1	4.977563040	-0.3	8.753002290	-0.1	5.925662050
1.239531640	-0.1	8.415638270	-0.1	5.739783900	-0.1	-7.663775670	-0.1	-4.485313700	-0.1	7.023069410	-0.1	1.253176440	0.0	1.187571390
-1.231648940	0.0	-1.330356140	-0.1	0.0	9.354811250	0.1	1.145135360	0.2	1.189454210	0.0	6.053511300	-0.1	0.0	
3.416608290	0.1	6.130299590	0.1	6.656856620	0.1	-1.843465550	0.0	2.170687420	0.1	1.667834560	0.1	9.491962930	-0.1	1.173139590

SWITCH THRUST ON

1.253144870	0.2	1.592801710	0.0	3.341275170	-0.1	2.036826640	0.0	8.652993140	0.1	2.951629550	0.2	1.308149720	0.0	1.057644460
1.197841770	0.0	6.146905900	-0.1	-4.115915650	-0.2	-1.557107700	-0.1	9.126540700	0.1	4.977563040	-0.3	8.753002290	-0.1	5.925662050
2.003630340	-0.2	7.767851500	-0.1	6.702934720	-0.1	-7.680473610	-0.1	-4.485313700	-0.1	7.023069410	-0.1	1.253176440	0.0	1.187571390
-1.231648940	0.0	-1.330356140	-0.1	0.0	9.354811250	0.1	1.145135360	0.2	1.189454210	0.0	6.053511300	-0.1	0.0	
4.008041590	0.1	6.312121230	0.1	6.554913720	0.1	-1.752734300	0.0	2.716531200	0.1	1.745730410	0.1	9.256861630	-0.1	1.173139590

INPUT TARGET

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

6.550000000	0.2	2.767499950	0.0	7.565955570	-0.2	1.060700000	0.1	8.051374700	0.1	1.077626210	0.2	2.592202310	0.0	2.721587160
-2.523000000	0.0	-3.860945320	-0.1	4.444035890	-0.1	6.265755250	-0.2	-6.360329070	-0.1	-3.123017590	-0.2	6.753391540	-0.1	2.442665130
2.610097340	0.0	-6.533675540	0.0	-1.227064350	0.0	1.640391700	0.0	-2.541293410	-0.1	-6.415655300	-0.1	2.444306290	0.0	1.187571720
-8.536236970	0.0	-4.301043400	-0.1	0.0	8.165816700	0.1	9.650682040	0.1	1.658761770	0.0	2.165306360	-0.1	5.597705890	0.0
-4.288076130	0.0	1.046236260	0.2	1.045819830	0.2	1.005591300	0.1	-1.718347210	0.2	2.401460500	0.0	6.404746450	-0.1	6.467999720

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CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1. PRIM1(2.2877338D 00)	2. PRIM2(2.3523813D-03)	3. PRIM3(-8.5598873D-01)	4. PDOT1(-3.85933314D-01)	5. PDOT2(1.6835492D 00)
6. PDOT3(2.9989836D-01)	7. LMAS(1.0000000D 00)	8. LTAU(0.0)	9. (0.0)	10. DECLV(0.0)
11. ACCEL(4.4883520D-04)	12. V JET(2.1E40265D 04)	13. VINFI(1.5467972D-03)	14. VINFI(0.0)	15. TIME1(-5.1002698D 02)
16. TIME2(1.4497302D 02)	17. JPARK(0.0)	18. VELO1(0.0)	19. VELO2(0.0)	20. VEL3(0.0)
21. THET1(0.0)	22. THET2(0.0)	23. THET3(0.0)	24. THET4(0.0)	25. THET5(0.0)
26. THET6(0.0)	27. THET7(0.0)	28. THET8(0.0)	29. THET9(0.0)	30. LDEGR(0.0)
31. PHI1(0.0)	32. PHI2(0.0)	33. PHI3(0.0)	34. PHI4(0.0)	35. PHI5(0.0)
36. PHI6(0.0)	37. PHI7(0.0)	38. PHI8(0.0)	39. PHI9(0.0)	40. PHI10(0.0)
41. PRI1-A(0.0)	42. PRI2-A(0.0)	43. PRI3-A(0.0)	44. PRI-A(0.0)	45. PD2-A(0.0)
46. PRI3-A(0.0)	47. VINFI(0.0)	48. TIMEA(0.0)	49. KSAMP(0.0)	50. KORCP(0.0)
51. PRI-B(0.0)	52. PRI-B(0.0)	53. PRI-B(0.0)	54. PRI-B(0.0)	55. PD2-B(0.0)
56. PRI-B(0.0)	57. VINFI(0.0)	58. TIMEB(0.0)	59. KSAMP(0.0)	60. KORCP(0.0)
61. PRI-C(0.0)	62. PRI-C(0.0)	63. PRI-C(0.0)	64. PRI-C(0.0)	65. PD2-C(0.0)
66. PRI-C(0.0)	67. VINFI(0.0)	68. TIMEC(0.0)	69. KSAMP(0.0)	70. KORCP(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1. DELTA X(-1.185690D-08)	2. DELTA Y(2.08840D-08)	3. DELTA Z(3.81948D-09)	4. DELT XD(-5.64392D-09)	5. DELT YD(2.06982D-09)
6. DELT ZD(9.07374D-10)	7. (0.0)	8. (0.0)	9. (0.0)	10. (0.0)
11. T, ACCEL(-3.53754D-09)	12. T, V JET(1.50456D-09)	13. T, VINFI(-2.14185D-09)	14. (0.0)	15. T, TIME1(-1.44349D-08)
16. TIME(6.55000D 02)	17. (0.0)	18. (0.0)	19. (0.0)	20. (0.0)
21. (0.0)	22. (0.0)	23. (0.0)	24. (0.0)	25. (0.0)
26. (0.0)	27. (0.0)	28. (0.0)	29. (0.0)	30. (0.0)
31. (0.0)	32. (0.0)	33. (0.0)	34. (0.0)	35. (0.0)
36. (0.0)	37. (0.0)	38. (0.0)	39. (0.0)	40. (0.0)
41. (0.0)	42. (0.0)	43. (0.0)	44. (0.0)	45. (0.0)
46. (0.0)	47. (0.0)	48. (0.0)	49. (0.0)	50. (0.0)
51. (0.0)	52. (0.0)	53. (0.0)	54. (0.0)	55. (0.0)
56. (0.0)	57. (0.0)	58. (0.0)	59. (0.0)	60. (0.0)
61. (0.0)	62. (0.0)	63. (0.0)	64. (0.0)	65. (0.0)
66. (0.0)	67. (0.0)	68. (0.0)	69. (0.0)	70. (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) C.0 ON 117.314 OFF 125.514 ON 655.000 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL
13.5349456587	0.6514104420	646.7954715256	0.9874801092	0.0005461595

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD
1233.8933905803	338.37364246E2	400.5721937759	12.0171658133	0.0	482.9303685229

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 4

151 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS, 1 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	1.017	5E.5	0.0	CN 1.51D 00	-19.5	84.2	84.5	13.3	0.0
6	64.729	81.1	1.170	MAX	0.17	2.10D-01	8.1	61.7	62.0	10.9	0.0
5	92.038	87.0	1.198	1E6.2	0.20	1.33D-01	13.5	60.7	61.6	10.6	0.0
4	103.184	95.6	1.244	1E6.2	0.26	4.80D-02	22.5	60.1	62.5	10.0	0.0
4	117.314	105.8	1.308	1E6.7	0.35	OFF 0.0	34.2	61.3	66.6	9.3	0.0
5	121.360	106.5	1.327	14E.5	0.38	MIN -2.32D-03	***	***	***	0.0	90.0
5	125.514	111.2	1.347	14E.5	0.41	DN 0.0	40.7	63.1	69.9	8.9	0.0
5	175.054	139.2	1.556	111.3	0.95	2.55D-01	58.0	91.7	90.9	6.8	0.0
4	379.180	205.4	2.318	46.4	2.67	1.24D 00	34.2	114.4	110.0	4.2	0.0
4	395.089	209.7	2.352	5.6	3.31	2.61D 00	19.3	113.2	111.8	3.6	0.0
4	410.733	213.3	2.380	5.0	3.36	2.10D 00	16.7	112.7	111.7	3.5	0.0
4	434.714	227.6	2.583	5.0	3.38	2.36D 00	14.6	112.4	111.6	3.4	0.0
5	635.379	267.8	2.583	163.3	5.31D 00	5.32D 00	-3.6	105.4	105.3	2.9	0.0
4	655.000	272.6	2.592	151.7	1.67	DN 5.60D 00	-4.3	104.6	104.6	2.9	0.0

MISSION SCHEDULE

MISSION SCHEDULE
 2442591.174582.00.100.158.161E

DEPART EARTH

PLANET 1.0513590D-01 -1.0111546D 00 0.0
 S/C 1.0513590D-01 -1.0111546D 00 0.0

9.784E267D-01 9.9208367D-02 0.0
 1.027C817D 00 9.9858400D-02 -1.8198982D-02 1.016057D 00 0.0
 -84.064

ARRIVE AT INPUT TARGET

ARRIVE AT INPUT TARGET

PLANET -2.5236002D 00 -3.8009455D-01 4.5440355D-01 6.265758D-02 -6.3653291D-01 -3.1230177D-02 2.5922023D 00 10.096 -171.435
 S/C -2.5236002D 00 -3.8009455D-01 4.5440355D-01 6.265758D-02 -6.3653291D-01 -3.1230176D-02 2.5922023D 00 10.096 -171.435
 TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND INPUT TARGET IS 272.5885 DEGREES.

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO INPUT TARGET WITH FIXED ARRIVAL EXCESS SPEED

ARRIVAL AT 144.973 DAYS AFTER INPUT TARGET PERIHELION

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III B(CORE)/CENTAUR

(COEFFICIENTS = 41836.9750 4499.6729 2293.2194)

LD = JUN 28, 1975, 5.8755 HOURS GMT AD = APR 13, 1977, 5.8755 HOURS GMT FLIGHT TIME = 655.0000 DAYS.
JULIAN DATE 42551.7448 JULIAN DATE 43246.7448

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW) 12.5000 ALPHA T (KG/KW) 12.5000 TANKAGE FACTOR 0.0300 STRUCTURE FACTOR 0.0
EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS
B 0.76000 D (KM/SEC) 13.00000 E 0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL 1233.8934 POWER PLANT 338.3736 PROPELLANT 400.5722 TANKAGE 12.0172 STRUCTURE 0.0 NET MASS 482.9304

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(I AU) (KW) 13.5349 P(HSKP) (KW) 0.0 P(TARG) (KW) 2.9307 THR(I AU) (N) 0.553815 ACC(I AU) (M/SEC**2) 4.4683520-04 ISP (SEC) 3246.803 EFFIC 0.65141 CHA2 DEG (DAYS) 1.00000000 30

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU) 2.5922023 MIN DIST (AU) 1.0166057 MAX POWER (KW) 13.256155 MAX THRUST (N) 0.54224390 BURN TIME (DAYS) 646.79947 DEGRD TIME (DAYS) 216.47167 TRAV ANG (DEG) 272.15872

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG) -13.7301 PARK INC (DEG) 28.5000 DEP VINP (M/SEC) 1546.79719 C3 (KM**2/SEC**2) 2.392582 ARR VINP (M/SEC) 0.00018 C4 (KM**2/SEC**2) 0.000000

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 2

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

		INDEPENDENT VARIABLES			
NO.	INDEX	VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION	WEIGHT
1	1	2.287500000000000000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
2	2	2.225675675675675000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
3	3	-8.557432432432432000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
4	4	-3.858108108108108000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
5	5	1.683445545545545000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
6	6	2.997972972972973000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
7	7	4.467000000000000000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
8	8	3.164000000000000000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
9	9	1.546000000000000000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
10	10	-5.100000000000000000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
11	11	1.449000000000000000	3.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000

		DEPENDENT VARIABLES	
NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE
1	1	0.00	5.555555555555555000
2	2	0.00	5.555555555555555000
3	3	0.00	5.555555555555555000
4	4	0.00	5.555555555555555000
5	5	0.00	5.555555555555555000
6	6	0.00	5.555555555555555000
7	7	1.000000000000000000	0.00
8	8	6.550000000000000000	5.555555555555555000

ITERATOR IS NOW IN IMPROVE MODE.
THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

117 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 33 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

CASE 2

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

TIME

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
LC	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG		SWITCH TIME
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

0.0	1.10848517D 00	0.21654212D-02	1.01064384D 00	9.59176347D 01	1.30000000D 02	1.01660503D 00	0.0
1.04800935D-01	-1.0111886D 00	0.0	1.02711637D 00	9.95157089D-02	-1.82036685D-02	1.00000000D 00	7.40910073D-02
2.20722690D 00	1.53644330D-03	-8.8420427D-01	-3.85238440D-01	1.68345370D 00	2.99524676D-01	1.00000000D 00	1.18683092D-01
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.55564017D 01	7.15342852D 01	1.04919978D 00	9.79107749D-01	1.50086455D 00
-1.09175927D 01	6.41614898D 01	8.44580436D C1	0.0	-8.44082915D 01	3.83104724D-01	1.03208543D 00	0.0

SWITCH THRUST OFF

1.17326544D 02	1.50246477D 00	3.34055816D-01	2.03766737D 00	8.65452803D 01	2.95134581D 02	1.30413769C 00	1.05774343D 02
1.21432196D 00	4.03302542D-01	-4.21066315D-02	-8.2732217D-02	9.45546202D-01	4.95653296D-03	0.75805544D-01	5.92440727D-02
1.23264044D-01	8.41541164D-01	5.72795445D-01	-7.66350071D-01	-4.46170224D-01	7.02437453D-01	1.25310547D 00	1.18683092D-01
-1.20152452D 00	-1.32990448D-01	0.0	9.35470622D 01	1.14501620D 02	1.18943354D 00	6.85300663D-01	0.0
3.41510032D 01	6.13165276D 01	6.45370600D 01	-1.64465577D 00	2.16978082D 01	1.66756726D 01	9.49175260D-01	1.17326544D 02

SWITCH THRUST ON

1.28490035D 02	1.50246477D 00	3.34055816D-01	2.03766737D 00	8.65452803D 01	3.00572997D 02	1.34663143D 00	1.11212759D 02
1.17793559D 00	6.14052616D-01	-4.21066315D-02	-1.55373385D-01	9.12585730D-01	7.47220474D-03	8.75805544D-01	5.62562043D-02
2.03538163D-02	7.77011665D-01	6.4734081D-01	-7.6626073D-01	-4.46817865D-01	6.62904631D-01	1.25310547D 00	1.18683092D-01
-1.20152452D 00	-1.32990448D-01	0.0	9.35470622D 01	1.14501620D 02	1.18943354D 00	6.85300663D-01	-4.44083210D-16
4.06515910D 01	6.31281000D 01	6.55445061D C1	-1.75425289D 00	2.71381566D 01	1.74519665D 01	9.25748053D-01	1.17326544D 02

INPUT TARGET

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

6.55600000C 02	2.76718167D 00	7.46211661D-02	1.06665031D 01	8.05140147D 01	1.07756782D 02	2.59218558D 00	2.72172925D 02
-2.55361428D 00	-3.79477765D-01	4.4411764D-01	6.28342483D-02	-6.36310549D-01	-3.12157222D-02	6.75417468D-01	2.42597973D-02
2.66780231D 00	-6.5311214D 00	-1.24330525D C1	1.6395114CD 00	-2.54028531D-01	-6.41453565D-01	2.44561137D 00	1.18683092D-01
-8.59375872D 00	-4.34642135D-01	0.0	8.16556663D 01	9.65416047D 01	1.65889643D 00	2.16533175D-01	5.50467730D 00
-4.28228751D 00	1.04618570D 02	1.04577136D 02	1.00956153D 01	-1.71439580D 02	2.40206351D 00	6.40464611D-01	6.46327509D 02

CASE 2

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(2.2872270D 00)	2.PRIM2(1.6364330D-03)	3.PRIM3(-8.5620421D-01)	4.PDOT1(-3.8523844D-01)	5.PDOT2(1.6834537D 00)
6.FDCT3(2.9952468D-01)	7.LWASS(1.0000000D 00)	8.LTAU(0.0)	9. (0.0)	10.DECN(0.0)
11.ACCEL(4.4874440D-04)	12.VJET(3.1643702D 04)	13.VINF1(1.5465530D 03)	14.VINF2(0.0)	15.TIME1(-5.1004668D 02)
16.TIME2(1.4495312D 02)	17.IPAK(0.0)	18.VELO1(0.0)	19.VELO2(0.0)	20.VELO3(0.0)
21.TMET1(0.0)	22.TMET2(0.0)	23.TMET3(0.0)	24.TMET4(0.0)	25.TMET5(0.0)
26.TMET6(0.0)	27.TMET7(0.0)	28.TMET8(0.0)	29.TMET9(0.0)	30.LDEG(0.0)
31.PH1(0.0)	32.PH12(0.0)	33.PH13(0.0)	34.PH14(0.0)	35.PH15(0.0)
36.PH16(0.0)	37.PH17(0.0)	38.PH18(0.0)	39.PH19(0.0)	40.PH10(0.0)
41.FRI-A(0.0)	42.PR2-A(0.0)	43.PR3-A(0.0)	44.PD1-A(0.0)	45.PD2-A(0.0)
46.FD3-A(0.0)	47.VINF-A(0.0)	48.TIME-A(0.0)	49.KSAMP(0.0)	50.KOR3(0.0)
51.FR1-B(0.0)	52.PR2-B(0.0)	53.PR3-B(0.0)	54.PD1-B(0.0)	55.PD2-B(0.0)
56.FD3-B(0.0)	57.VINF-B(0.0)	58.TIME-B(0.0)	59.KSAMP(0.0)	60.KOR2(0.0)
61.FRI-C(0.0)	62.PR2-C(0.0)	63.PR3-C(0.0)	64.PD1-C(0.0)	65.PD2-C(0.0)
66.FD3-C(0.0)	67.VINF-C(0.0)	68.TIME-C(0.0)	69.KSAMP(0.0)	70.KOR3(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(7.38791D-06)	2.DELTA Y(-1.14500D-06)	3.DELTA Z(-2.89027D-06)	4.DELT X0(-1.17532D-05)	5.DELT YD(2.94280D-05)
6.DELT ZD(5.52405D-06)	7.NETMASS(4.63057D 02)	8. (0.0)	9. (0.0)	10. (0.0)
11. (0.0)	12. (0.0)	13. (0.0)	14. (0.0)	15. (0.0)
16. TIME (6.55000D 02)	17. (0.0)	18. (0.0)	19. (0.0)	20. (0.0)
21. (0.0)	22. (0.0)	23. (0.0)	24. (0.0)	25. (0.0)
26. (0.0)	27. (0.0)	28. (0.0)	29. (0.0)	30. (0.0)
31. (0.0)	32. (0.0)	33. (0.0)	34. (0.0)	35. (0.0)
36. (0.0)	37. (0.0)	38. (0.0)	39. (0.0)	40. (0.0)
41. (0.0)	42. (0.0)	43. (0.0)	44. (0.0)	45. (0.0)
46. (0.0)	47. (0.0)	48. (0.0)	49. (0.0)	50. (0.0)
51. (0.0)	52. (0.0)	53. (0.0)	54. (0.0)	55. (0.0)
56. (0.0)	57. (0.0)	58. (0.0)	59. (0.0)	60. (0.0)
61. (0.0)	62. (0.0)	63. (0.0)	64. (0.0)	65. (0.0)
66. (0.0)	67. (0.0)	68. (0.0)	69. (0.0)	70. (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)

C.0

CN

117.327

GFF

125.499

DN

655.000

DN

POWER
13.5335441464EFFICIENCY
0.6514305311ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS
PROP TIME
646.827566332PROP TIME RATIO
0.9875229144AVE ACCEL
0.0005460255INITIAL
1233.9199895918PROPU-SION
338.338603668MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN
PROPELLANT
400.5066743226TANKAGE
12.0152662297STRUCTURE
0.0PAYLOAD
483.0572453787

HUNT-0.0/

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 4

151 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS, 1 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

CASE 2

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPITIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	1.017	5.5	0.0	ON	-19.5	84.2	84.5	13.3	ON
7	64.733	61.1	1.170	MAX	0.17	2.100-01	8.1	61.7	62.0	10.9	0.0
5	92.045	87.0	1.198	16.5	0.20	1.330-01	13.5	60.7	61.6	10.6	0.0
4	103.178	95.6	1.244	15.6	0.26	4.800-02	22.5	MIN	60.1	10.0	0.0
4	117.327	105.8	1.308	14.7	0.35	OFF	34.2	61.3	62.6	9.3	0.0
5	121.359	108.5	1.327	14.5	0.38	MIN -2.310-03	40.7	63.1	69.9	8.9	90.0
6	125.499	111.2	1.347	14.3	0.41	ON -4.440-16	58.0	91.7	90.9	6.8	0.0
5	176.076	139.2	1.596	11.3	0.95	2.550-01	34.2	MAX	110.0	4.2	0.0
5	300.083	184.1	2.108	46.6	2.67	1.240 00	19.3	113.1	MAX	3.6	0.0
4	379.233	205.5	2.318	5.8	3.31	2.610 00	16.7	112.7	111.7	3.5	0.0
4	396.009	209.7	2.352	5.3	3.36	2.190 00	14.6	112.3	111.6	2.9	0.0
4	410.754	213.4	2.380	5.1	3.37	2.360 00	-3.6	105.4	105.3	2.9	0.0
4	634.733	267.7	2.583	16.3	1.61	5.310 00	-3.6	105.3	105.3	2.9	0.0
5	635.399	267.8	2.583	16.3	1.61	5.320 00	-4.3	104.6	104.6	2.9	0.0
4	655.000	272.6	2.592	15.1	1.67	ON 5.590 00					0.0

MISSION SCHEDULE

DATE 28.1975 5.39782566 00.5.M.I.
2442591.7250.00 JULIAN DATE

PLANET	X	Y	Z	DEPART	EARTH	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
S/C	1.04800930-01	-1.01118870	0.0	9.78466880-01	9.94789170-02	0.0	1.01660500 00	0.0	-84.083	0.0	-84.083
	1.04800930-01	-1.01118870	0.0	1.02711540 00	9.95137090-02	-1.82036690-02	1.01660500 00	0.0	-84.083	0.0	-84.083

ARRIVE 13.1977 5.357825210.00.5.M.I.
2443244.7250.00 JULIAN DATE

PLANET	X	Y	Z	ARRIVE AT	INPUT TARGET	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
S/C	-2.52362160 00	-3.75876620-01	4.54414670-01	6.24480010-02	-6.36640380-01	-3.12212460-02	2.59219310 00	10.096	-171.440	10.096	-171.440
	-2.52362160 00	-3.75877760-01	4.54411760-01	6.26362480-02	-6.36610950-01	-3.12157220-02	2.59218560 00	10.096	-171.440	10.096	-171.440

THE BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND INPUT TARGET IS 272.6023 DEGREES.

ORIGINAL PAGE
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 2 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO INPUT TARGET WITH FIXED ARRIVAL EXCESS SPEED

ARRIVAL AT 144.953 DAYS AFTER INPUT TARGET PERIMELION

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III B (CORE)/CENTAUR (COEFFICIENTS = 41836.9750 4799.6729 2293.2194)

LD = JUN 28, 1975, 5.3979 HOURS GMT AD = APR 13, 1977, 5.3979 HOURS GMT FLIGHT TIME = 655.0000 DAYS.
JULIAN DATE 42551.7249 JULIAN DATE 43246.7249

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW)	12.5000	ALPHA T (KG/KW)	12.5000	TANKAGE FACTOR	0.0	STRUCTURE FACTOR	0.0	EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS	B	D (KM/SEC)	E
									0.76000	13.00000	0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL	1233.9200	POWER PLANT	338.3386	PROPELLANT	400.5089	TANKAGE	12.0153	STRUCTURE	0.0	NET MASS	483.0572
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ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW)	13.5335	P(HSKP) (KW)	0.0	P(TARG) (KW)	2.5305	THR(1 AU) (N)	0.553715	ACC(1 AU) (M/SEC**2)	4.487445D-04	ISP (SEC)	3247.154	EFFIC	0.65143	CHAR DEG (DAYS)	1.0000000D 30
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EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)	2.5921856	MIN DIST (AU)	1.0166050	MAX POWER (KW)	13.250798	MAX THRUST (N)	0.54214641	BURN TIME (DAYS)	646.82751	DEGRD TIME (DAYS)	216.50262	TRAV ANG (DEG)	272.17293
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DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)	-18.7452	PARK INC (DEG)	28.5000	DEP VINP (M/SEC)	1542.55302	C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)	2.391826	ARR VINP (M/SEC)	0.95806	C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)	0.000001
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C. DEEP SPACE PROBE

The objective of this mission is to transfer a specified net spacecraft mass from the Earth to a heliocentric distance of 10 AU in minimum time. The case demonstrates the use of the two-dimensional, open-angle transfer end conditions. A constant power profile consistent with nuclear electric propulsion is assumed and the Titan III B (Core)/Centaur launch vehicle is employed. The velocity at the final distance is left unconstrained, and the travel angle, reference thrust acceleration, jet exhaust speed, and launch excess speed are optimized. Convergence is obtained after two iterations. The program inputs required for the case are listed below and are followed by the output resulting from using the default values of NPRINT and MPRINT.

```
3#INPUT X1(2)=1.00,X2(2)=1.00,X4(2)=1.00,X5(2)=1.00,X11(2)=1.00,X7=1.00  
X12(2)=1.00,X13(2)=1.00,X16(2)=1.00,Y1=1.01,2.00,Y2(2)=2.00,Y4(2)=2.00  
Y5(2)=2.00,Y7=4.02,3.00,Y11(2)=1.00,Y12(2)=1.00,Y13(2)=1.00,LAUNCH=0  
MBOOST=10,MUPT3=11,MODE=3,X1=-4.43100-1,X2=2.3500,X4=-2.335500  
X5=4.43100-1,X11=3.25160-4,X12=4.38589904,X13=1.8239703,X16=1.103 &END
```

ORIGINAL FILE
OF FILE QUALITY

[illegible]

204

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

205

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 1 (TOTAL 1) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.8208D-11 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS		DEPENDENT PARAMETERS	
1.PRIM1(-4.4319000D-01)	2.PRIM2(2.8500000D 00)	4.PD3T1(-2.835300D 00)	5.PD3T2(4.4319000D-01)
12.V JET(4.3858990D 04)	13.VINF1(1.8239700D 03)	16.TIME2(1.1000000D 03)	11.ACCEL(3.2516000D-04)
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS		DEPENDENT PARAMETERS	
1. RADIUS(9.99460D 00)	2.T.ANGLE(3.66887D-04)	4.T.PRIM1(-3.13330D-04)	5.T.PRIM2(-1.24721D-03)
11.T.ACCEL(-4.18654D-05)	12.T.V JET(-3.27104D-02)	13.T.VINF1(4.67264D-03)	7.NETMASS(4.01859D 02)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)			
ON 544.518 OFF 1100.000 OFF			
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS			
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	PROP TIME RATIO
12.2602846471	0.6986221329	544.5178664969	3.4950162423
PROPULSION		MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN	AVE ACCEL
INITIAL	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	0.0004029366
1201.2050464296	367.8085394123	418.9686363639	PAYLOAD
		12.5690590909	401.8588115625
		STRUCTURE	0.0

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 2 (TOTAL 4) ----- INHIBITOR IS 2.2737D-13 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS		DEPENDENT PARAMETERS	
1.PRIM1(-4.4784593D-01)	2.PRIM2(2.8464367D 00)	4.PD3T1(-2.8249945D 00)	5.PD3T2(4.4782552D-01)
12.V JET(4.2722344D 04)	13.VINF1(1.8224702D 03)	16.TIME2(1.0963399D 03)	11.ACCEL(3.2857137D-04)
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS		DEPENDENT PARAMETERS	
1. RADIUS(9.99547D 00)	2.T.ANGLE(3.03889D-04)	4.T.PRIM1(-5.67877D-04)	5.T.PRIM2(3.69029D-04)
11.T.ACCEL(-4.18654D-05)	12.T.V JET(-7.19101D-05)	13.T.VINF1(5.45142D-05)	7.NETMASS(4.00105D 02)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)			
ON 532.214 OFF 1096.340 OFF			
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS			
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	PROP TIME RATIO
12.1223090381	0.6955931780	532.2143674291	0.4854461797
PROPULSION		MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN	AVE ACCEL
INITIAL	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	0.0004086921
1201.3951499876	363.6692711435	424.8746790461	PAYLOAD
		12.7462403714	400.1049594262
		STRUCTURE	0.0

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

5 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 2 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(-4.47715910-01)	2.PRIM2(2.84677080 00)	3.PRIM3(0.0)	4.PD3T1(-2.82540770 00)	5.PD3T2(4.47716500-01)
6.PD3T3(0.0)	7.LMASS(1.00000000 00)	8.LTAU(0.0)	9. (0.0)	10.DECLN(0.0)
11.ACCEL(3.28554450-04)	12.V JET(4.27263340 04)	13.VINFL(1.82253520 03)	14.VINF2(0.0)	15.TIME1(0.0)
16.TIME2(1.09660180 03)	17.IPAK(0.0)	18.VEL3(0.0)	19.VEL32(0.0)	20.VELO3(0.0)
21.THET1(0.0)	22.THET2(0.0)	23.THET3(0.0)	24.THET4(0.0)	25.THET5(0.0)
26.THET6(0.0)	27.THET7(0.0)	28.THET8(0.0)	29.THET9(0.0)	30.LDEGR(0.0)
31.PH11(0.0)	32.PH12(0.0)	33.PH13(0.0)	34.PH14(0.0)	35.PH15(0.0)
36.PH16(0.0)	37.PH17(0.0)	38.PH18(0.0)	39.PH19(0.0)	40.PH110(0.0)
41.PRI-A(0.0)	42.PR2-A(0.0)	43.PR3-A(0.0)	44.PD1-A(0.0)	45.PD2-A(0.0)
46.PD3-A(0.0)	47.VINFA(0.0)	48.TIMEA(0.0)	49.KSAMP(0.0)	50.KDROPI(0.0)
51.PRI-B(0.0)	52.PR2-B(0.0)	53.PR3-B(0.0)	54.PD1-B(0.0)	55.PD2-B(0.0)
56.PD3-B(0.0)	57.VINFBI(0.0)	58.TIMEBI(0.0)	59.KSAMP(0.0)	60.KDROPI(0.0)
61.PRI-C(0.0)	62.PR2-C(0.0)	63.PR3-C(0.0)	64.PD1-C(0.0)	65.PD2-C(0.0)
66.PD3-C(0.0)	67.VINFCE(0.0)	68.TIMECE(0.0)	69.KSAMP(0.0)	70.KDROPI(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1. RADIUS(1.000000 01)	2.T.ANGLE(-1.556900-08)	3. (0.0)	4.T.PRIM1(-9.077150-08)	5.T.PRIM2(-1.170310-07)
6. (0.0)	7.NETMASS(4.000000 02)	8. (0.0)	9. (0.0)	10. (0.0)
11.T.ACCEL(-4.425330-08)	12.T.V JET(3.954330-08)	13.T.VINFL(-3.343820-08)	14. (0.0)	15. (0.0)
16. (0.0)	17. (0.0)	18. (0.0)	19. (0.0)	20. (0.0)
21. (0.0)	22. (0.0)	23. (0.0)	24. (0.0)	25. (0.0)
26. (0.0)	27. (0.0)	28. (0.0)	29. (0.0)	30. (0.0)
31. (0.0)	32. (0.0)	33. (0.0)	34. (0.0)	35. (0.0)
36. (0.0)	37. (0.0)	38. (0.0)	39. (0.0)	40. (0.0)
41. (0.0)	42. (0.0)	43. (0.0)	44. (0.0)	45. (0.0)
46. (0.0)	47. (0.0)	48. (0.0)	49. (0.0)	50. (0.0)
51. (0.0)	52. (0.0)	53. (0.0)	54. (0.0)	55. (0.0)
56. (0.0)	57. (0.0)	58. (0.0)	59. (0.0)	60. (0.0)
61. (0.0)	62. (0.0)	63. (0.0)	64. (0.0)	65. (0.0)
66. (0.0)	67. (0.0)	68. (0.0)	69. (0.0)	70. (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 532.404 OFF 1096.602 OFF

POWER	EFFICIENCY	ELECTRIC PROPU-SION PARAMETERS	PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL
12.1225495033	0.6956041876	PROP TIME J	0.4855032391	0.0004086949
INITIAL	PROPULSION	MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN	STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD
1201.3869106294	363.6764051597	PROPELLANT	0.0	399.9999056898
		TANKAGE		
		12.7488483431		

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 3

127 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 12 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

CASE 1 EXTREMUM POINTS JF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	1.000	81.1	0.0	ON	0.0	98.9	98.9	12.1	0.0
4	4.563	4.8	MIN	85.5	0.00	2.250 00	0.0	98.4	98.4	12.1	0.0
4	78.760	79.4	1.124	164.4	0.13	MAX	0.0	85.0	85.0	12.1	0.0
5	92.595	91.3	1.173	MAX	0.17	2.310 00	0.0	82.4	82.4	12.1	0.0
5	401.746	216.0	3.039	MIN	4.04	5.030-01	0.0	39.8	39.8	12.1	0.0
5	460.291	225.8	3.539	37.9	MAX	2.130-01	0.0	32.8	32.8	12.1	0.0
4	532.404	235.2	4.251	96.0	4.03	OFF	0.0	25.2	25.2	12.1	0.0
5	573.284	239.4	4.688	137.3	MIN	-1.130-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	0.0
5	611.538	242.7	5.095	MAX	4.10	-2.230-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	0.0
5	805.322	253.7	7.115	MIN	8.11	-5.700-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	0.0
6	849.707	255.4	7.566	37.4	MAX	-7.550-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	0.0
6	960.521	258.9	8.673	143.9	MIN	-9.970-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	0.0
6	994.104	259.8	9.004	MAX	8.00	-1.070 00	*****	*****	*****	0.0	0.0
4	1096.602	262.1	10.000	75.8	10.20	OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	0.0

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

ORBIT TO ORBIT FLYBY
 LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III B(CORE)/CENTAUR (COEFFICIENTS = 41836.9750 4499.6729 2293.2194)

FLIGHT TIME = 1096.6018

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW) 15.0000 ALPHA T (KG/KW) 15.0000 TANKAGE FACTOR 0.0300 STRUCTURE FACTOR 0.0 EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS
 S 0.76000 D (KM/SEC) 13.00000 E 0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL 1201.3869 POWER PLANT 363.6765 PROPELLANT 426.9615 TANKAGE 12.7488 STRUCTURE 0.0 NET MASS 400.0000

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW) 12.1225 P(HSKP) (KW) 0.0 P(TARG) (KW) 12.1225 THR(1 AU) (N) 0.394721 ACC(1 AU) (M/SEC**2) 3.2855470-04 ISP (SEC) 4356.874 EFFIC 0.69560 CHAR DEG (DAYS) 1.00000000 30

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU) 10.0000014 MIN DIST (AU) 0.9996217 MAX POWER (KW) 12.122550 MAX THRUST (N) 3.39472126 BURN TIME (DAYS) 532.40371 DEGRD TIME (DAYS) 532.40371 TRAV ANG (DEG) 262.14277

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG) 0.0 PARK INC (DEG) 28.5000 DEP VINP (M/SEC) 1822.53524 C3 (KM**2/SEC**2) 3.321635 ARR VINP (M/SEC) 16981.61963 C4 (KM**2/SEC**2) 288.375405

D. JUPITER FLYBY WITH BALLISTIC SWINGBY CONTINUATION

The objective of this mission is to place maximum payload on a flyby trajectory past Jupiter and to calculate for that optimum flyby trajectory the four appropriate sets of Jupiter flyby conditions which would result in ballistic continuation trajectories to Saturn, to Uranus, to Neptune and to Pluto. In addition to the ballistic-swingby-continuation feature, this case demonstrates the use of the launch-vehicle-independent option, which is invoked by setting POWFIX to a positive number, the value of which is the reference power, p_{ref} , of the spacecraft, in kilowatts. The specific case presented here is a 550 day Earth-to-Jupiter transfer with a launch excess speed of 4 km/sec and with a reference power of 15 kilowatts. In addition, two constraints are imposed on the solution: (1) the thrust cone-angle ϕ is constrained to be constant over the thrust period and (2) the propulsion time is constrained to be 200 days. The parameters

```
AMINPUT X1(2)=1.00,X2(2)=1.00,X3(2)=1.00,X4(2)=1.00,X5(2)=1.00
X6(2)=1.00,X7=1.00,X8(2)=1.00,X11(2)=1.00,X15(2)=1.00,X16(2)=1.00
X21(2)=1.00,Y1(2)=1.00,Y2(2)=1.00,Y3(2)=1.00,Y4(2)=2.00,Y5(2)=2.00
Y6(2)=2.00,Y8=2.02,2.00,Y11(2)=1.00,Y15(2)=1.00,Y16=5.502,3.00
Y21(2)=1.00,HOPT2=5,HOPT3=5,HOPT4=6,7,8,9,T2=6.02,2.03,4.03,10.03
NSWING=-1,NPRINT=3,MYEAR=1980,MONTH=11,MDAY=4,POWFIX=15.00,X1(3)=1.01
X2(3)=1.01,X3(3)=1.01,X4(3)=1.01,X5(3)=1.01,X6(3)=1.01,X1=-2.204601
X2=6.5775318501,X3=1.249658470-1,X4=-6.7026430001,X5=-2.1144676101
X6=4.5855507600,X11=6.573457670-4,X12=2.94199504,X13=4.03
X15=-4.1198677500,X16=5.4588013202,X21=6.7464723301 &END
```

optimized for this case include the reference thrust acceleration, the thrust cone-angle, and the launch date. The velocity at Jupiter arrival is left open. This particular case required 6 iterations to converge. The inputs for the case are listed above and the program output resulting from setting NPRINT = 3 and MPRINT = 0 is displayed on the following pages. The pertinent ballistic swingby-continuation trajectory data are displayed on the pages following the PERFORMANCE SUMMARY page.

X61	X62	X63	X64	X65	X66	X67	X68	X69	X70	X71	X72	X73	X74	X75	X76	X77	X78	X79	X80	X81	X82	X83	X84	X85	X86	X87	X88	X89	X90	X91	X92	X93	X94	X95	X96	X97	X98	X99	X00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

9.999999999999-05.

Y57	=	0.0
Y58	=	0.0
Y59	=	0.0
Y60	=	0.0
Y61	=	0.0
Y62	=	0.0
Y63	=	0.0
Y64	=	0.0
Y65	=	0.0
Y66	=	0.0
Y67	=	0.0
Y68	=	0.0
Y69	=	0.0
Y70	=	0.0

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ITERATOR PARAMETERS

NO.	INDEX	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES			
		VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION	WEIGHT
1	1	-8.246500030937737D 01	1.000000000000000D 01	1.000000000000000D -08	1.000000000000000D 00
2	2	6.57753185007737D 01	1.000000000000000D 01	1.000000000000000D -08	1.000000000000000D 00
3	3	1.249458470000000D -01	1.000000000000000D 01	1.000000000000000D -08	1.000000000000000D 00
4	4	-6.702848090000000D 01	1.000000000000000D 01	1.000000000000000D -08	1.000000000000000D 00
5	5	-2.114467610000000D 01	1.000000000000000D 01	1.000000000000000D -08	1.000000000000000D 00
6	6	4.585507600000000D 02	1.000000000000000D 01	1.000000000000000D -08	1.000000000000000D 00
7	7	0.0	1.000000000000000D 00	1.000000000000000D -08	1.000000000000000D 00
8	8	6.573457669999999D -04	1.000000000000000D 00	1.000000000000000D -07	1.000000000000000D 00
9	9	-4.119867750000000D 02	1.000000000000000D -04	1.000000000000000D -11	1.000000000000000D 00
10	10	5.458401320000000D 02	1.000000000000000D 00	1.000000000000000D -07	1.000000000000000D 00
11	11	6.746472810000000D 01	1.000000000000000D 01	1.000000000000000D -07	1.000000000000000D 00

	DEPENDENT VARIABLES					
NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE			
1	1	0.3	9.9999999999999990D-05			
2	2	0.0	9.9999999999999990D-05			
3	3	0.0	5.9999999999999990D-05			
4	4	0.0	9.9999999999999990E-05			
5	5	0.3	9.9999999999999990D-05			
6	6	0.0	9.9999999999999990D-05			
7	8	2.0000000000000000D+02	9.9999999999999990D-05			
8	11	0.0	9.9999999999999990D-05			
9	15	0.0	9.9999999999999990D-05			
10	16	5.5000000000000000D+02	5.9999999999999990D-05			
11	21	0.0	9.9999999999999990E-05			

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

17 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 6 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	MASS RATIO	TRAVEL	THRUST	ACC	PAGE
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	L7	L7	THRUST	ACC		
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6			MASS			
L6	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	RMAG			MASS			
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	POWER FNCT	VMAG	SWITCH FNCT			
								PROP TIME			

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

0.0	1.391067840 00	2.697535000-01	3.128106690-02	4.035213640 01	-2.544443750-14	9.920015080-01	0.0			
7.553839800-01	6.423046110-01	0.0	-7.736948760-01	8.358525990-01	6.609890070-04	1.000000000 00	1.197908320-01			
-8.696306360 01	6.123345780 01	5.234891910-01	-6.614662460 01	-2.207406810 01	7.294802970 00	1.000000000 00	3.805303170 00			
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.612631900 01	7.749466490 01	1.1288339150 00	1.010224800 00	7.914265310 01			
2.439447550-01	7.100244350 01	7.100244350 01	0.0	4.035213640 01	-2.436306010 00	1.138970490 00	3.0			

SWITCH THRUST OFF

2.05000000 02	9.584200430 00	8.7133939210-01	1.239679380 00	1.448760960 02	3.293454770 01	2.399705520 00	1.374540460 02			
-2.397778120 00	9.192372380-02	2.822634670-02	-6.016931550-01	-6.055831560-01	1.820982500-02	7.428478930-01	3.972864190-02			
-5.521616720 01	-3.310731620 01	8.441668950 00	1.704507670 01	4.806325180 00	-9.465413150-01	3.433333340 01	3.805302820 00			
-2.066518510 02	-4.535604150 00	1.134996400-10	9.337580510 01	1.161209920 02	1.507716810 00	2.488846180-01	8.881784300-14			
1.086550370 01	7.064214130 01	7.100244350 01	6.735526070-01	1.778045240 02	4.262380500 01	8.538718930-01	2.000000000 02			

JUPITER

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

5.50000000 02	9.584200430 00	8.7133939210-01	1.239679380 00	1.448760960 02	3.293454770 01	2.399705520 00	1.374540460 02			
-4.397645530 00	-3.310731620 01	1.113244300-01	-1.855041730-01	-4.787010060-01	1.078235220-02	7.428478930-01	3.972864190-02			
-1.775472220-09	3.168591390-09	-3.532764330-10	7.185594700 00	5.130510410 00	-1.517714160 00	3.433333340 01	3.805302820 00			
-2.066518510 02	-4.535604150 00	1.134996400-10	9.337580510 01	1.161209920 02	1.507716810 00	2.488846180-01	8.881784300-14			
-4.767682340 00	-7.093411870 01	7.100244350 01	1.173786770 00	-1.438722920 02	5.729706300 01	5.135004480-01	2.000000000 02			

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1. PRIM1(-6.59630640 01)	2. PRIM2(6.12334580 01)	3. PRIM3(5.23489190-01)	4. PDOT1(-6.61466250 01)	5. PDOT2(-2.20740680 01)
6. PDOT3(7.29480300 00)	7. LMASS(1.00000000 00)	8. LTAU(-1.02330730 00)	9. VINF1(0.0)	10. DECLV(0.0)
11. ACCEL(7.03185060-04)	12. V JET(2.94199500 04)	13. VINFI(4.00000000 03)	14. VINFI2(0.0)	15. TIME1(-1.88069980 00)
16. TIME2(5.48119300 02)	17. JARKI(0.0)	18. VELO1(0.0)	19. VELO2(0.0)	20. VELO3(0.0)
21. THET1(7.10024220 01)	22. THET2(0.0)	23. THET3(0.0)	24. THET4(0.0)	25. THET5(0.0)
26. THET6(0.0)	27. THET7(0.0)	28. THET8(0.0)	29. THET9(0.0)	30. LOGR(0.0)
31. PH11(0.0)	32. PH12(0.0)	33. PH13(0.0)	34. PH14(0.0)	35. PH15(0.0)
36. PH16(0.0)	37. PH17(0.0)	38. PH18(0.0)	39. PH19(0.0)	40. PH110(0.0)
41. PR1-A(0.0)	42. PR2-A(0.0)	43. PR3-A(0.0)	44. PD1-A(0.0)	45. PD2-A(0.0)
46. PD3-A(0.0)	47. VINFI(0.0)	48. TIMEA(0.0)	49. KSAMP(0.0)	50. KDRP(0.0)
51. PR1-B(0.0)	52. PR2-B(0.0)	53. PR3-B(0.0)	54. PD1-B(0.0)	55. PD2-B(0.0)
56. PD3-B(0.0)	57. VINFI(0.0)	58. TIMES(0.0)	59. KSAMP(0.0)	60. KDRP(0.0)
61. PR1-C(0.0)	62. PR2-C(0.0)	63. PR3-C(0.0)	64. PD1-C(0.0)	65. PD2-C(0.0)
66. PD3-C(0.0)	67. VINFI(0.0)	68. TIMEC(0.0)	69. KSAMP(0.0)	70. KDRP(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1. DELTA X(3.635400-11)	2. DELTA Y(-6.574560-11)	3. DELTA Z(3.829020-12)	4. T, PRIM1(-1.795470-09)	5. T, PRIM2(3.168590-09)
6. T, PRIM3(-3.532790-10)	7. TAU(0.0)	8. TAU(2.000000 02)	9. TAU(0.0)	10. TAU(0.0)
11. T, ACCEL(-1.103120-12)	12. TAU(0.0)	13. TAU(0.0)	14. TAU(0.0)	15. T, TIME1(2.208130-10)
16. TIME(5.500000 02)	17. TAU(0.0)	18. TAU(0.0)	19. TAU(0.0)	20. TAU(0.0)
21. T, THET1(1.135000-10)	22. TAU(0.0)	23. TAU(0.0)	24. TAU(0.0)	25. TAU(0.0)
26. TAU(0.0)	27. TAU(0.0)	28. TAU(0.0)	29. TAU(0.0)	30. TAU(0.0)
31. TAU(0.0)	32. TAU(0.0)	33. TAU(0.0)	34. TAU(0.0)	35. TAU(0.0)
36. TAU(0.0)	37. TAU(0.0)	38. TAU(0.0)	39. TAU(0.0)	40. TAU(0.0)
41. TAU(0.0)	42. TAU(0.0)	43. TAU(0.0)	44. TAU(0.0)	45. TAU(0.0)
46. TAU(0.0)	47. TAU(0.0)	48. TAU(0.0)	49. TAU(0.0)	50. TAU(0.0)
51. TAU(0.0)	52. TAU(0.0)	53. TAU(0.0)	54. TAU(0.0)	55. TAU(0.0)
56. TAU(0.0)	57. TAU(0.0)	58. TAU(0.0)	59. TAU(0.0)	60. TAU(0.0)
61. TAU(0.0)	62. TAU(0.0)	63. TAU(0.0)	64. TAU(0.0)	65. TAU(0.0)
66. TAU(0.0)	67. TAU(0.0)	68. TAU(0.0)	69. TAU(0.0)	70. TAU(0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 200.000 OFF 550.000 OFF

POWER	15.000000000	EFFICIENCY	0.6358474180	ELECTRIC PROPUSSION PARAMETERS	PROP TIME	200.0000000036	PROP TIME RATIO	0.3636363636	AVE ACCEL	0.0008158676
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INITIAL	922.0672384865	PROPUSSION	450.0000000000	MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN	PROPELLANT	237.1115334338	STRUCTURE	0.0	PAYLOAD	227.8423590497
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SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY 4.3.3.3.3.3/

64 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 13 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

CASE 1

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	COMMUNICATION DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT PC#	ARRAY ANGLE
2	0.0	0.0	0.992	75.5	0.0	ON	0.2	71.0	71.0	15.2	ON
4	8.015	9.2	0.989	85.2	0.02		0.7	71.0	71.0	15.2	MAX
4	37.751	43.2	1.041	119.6	0.11	MAX	2.1	71.0	71.0	14.2	0.0
4	86.639	87.9	1.335	MAX	0.35		4.2	70.9	71.0	10.0	0.0
4	240.000	137.5	2.600	92.4	2.13	OFF	10.9	70.6	71.0	3.7	0.0
5	346.365	161.2	3.784	MIN	4.78		*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	388.781	165.2	4.153	31.4	MAX		*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	515.840	174.0	5.177	153.0	MIN		*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
7	539.505	175.2	5.356	MAX	4.35		*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	553.000	175.8	5.474	168.1	4.44	OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON

MISSION SCHEDULE

NOVEMBER 21 1980 1.486322450 21 6.M.I.
2444546.1190 22 JULIAN DATE

-----2444546.1120-22-19.21 JAN DATE										
	X	Y	Z	DEPART	EARTH	VDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	7.5598398D-01	6.4237461D-01	2.0	-6.6389007D-01	7.5853554D-01	0.0	0.0	9.9200151D-01	0.0	43.352
S/C	7.5598398D-01	6.4237461D-01	0.0	-7.7365468D-01	8.3585260D-01	6.6098991D-04	6.9200151D-01	9.9200151D-01	0.0	43.352

MAY 5 1982 1.456320450 Q1 G.M.I.
2445096.1190 22 JULIAN DATE

PLANET	X	Y	Z	XOOT	YOOT	ZOOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
JUPITER	-4.38964550	00	1.11324630	01	-3.34017900	01	-4.31991640	03	5.43447110 00
S/C	-4.38964550	00	1.11324630	01	-1.85504170	01	-4.78701010	01	1.07823520 02
100-BODY TRANSFER	ANGLE BETWEEN	EARTH	AND	JUPITER	IS	175.5965	DEGREES.		

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO JUPITER FLYBY

LAUNCH VEHICLE INDEPENDENT MODE

LD = NOV 2, 1983, 14:0632 HOURS GMT AD = MAY 6, 1982, 14:0632 HOURS GMT FLIGHT TIME = 550.0000 DAYS.
 JULIAN DATE 44546.1193 JULIAN DATE 45096.1193

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW) ALPHA T (KG/KW) TANKAGE FACTOR STRUCTURE FACTOR EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS
 15.0000 15.0000 0.0300 0.0 0.76000 13.00000 0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL POWER PLANT PROPELLANT TANKAGE STRUCTURE NET MASS
 922.0672 450.0000 237.1115 7.1133 0.0 227.8424

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW) P(HSKP) (KW) P(TARG) (KW) THR(1 AU) (N) ACC(1 AU) (N/SEC**2) ISP (SEC) EFFIC CHAR DEG (DEG)
 15.0000 0.0 0.7867 0.648384 7.031851D-04 3007.000 0.63585 1.000000000 30

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU) MIN DIST (AU) MAX POWER (KW) MAX THRUST (N) BURN TIME (DAYS) DEGRD TIME (DAYS) TRAV ANG (DEG)
 5.44344711 0.9885940 15.219181 0.65785816 200.00000 109.97300 175.75520

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG) PARK INC (DEG) DEP VINP (M/SEC) C3 (KM**2/SEC**2) ARR VINP (M/SEC) C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)
 13.5104 20.5000 4000.00000 16.008900 13772.59044 169.686247
 FIXED THRUST ANGLE = 71.0026

ORIGINAL PAGE 2
 OF POOR QUALITY

ORIGINAL FROM 10
OF POOR QUALITY

SWINGBY CONTINUATION ANALYSIS

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

32 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 13 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

JUPITER		SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO SATURN					
PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	MODE (DEG)	ARG PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
87.5736	15201.78	175.2475	84.4245	319.401	1111.94	1661.94	6979.63
ARRIVAL V00 = -4.389235720-01	-1.446630200-01	1.510226860-02	MAG = 4.624015110-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -4.584161730-01	-5.611819620-02	2.281663080-02	MAG = 4.624016080-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
ARRIVAL V00 = -9.492260770-01	-3.128547830-01	3.266050870-02	MAG = 1.000000000 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -9.913910090-01	-1.213624590-01	4.934418550-02	MAG = 1.000000000 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
HELIocENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 17.9. DEPART ANGLE = 29.2. BEND ANGLE = 11.3 DEGREES.							
SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPTIC = -5.4 DEGREES.							
POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = 0.0 METERS/SECOND. BEND ANGLE = 11.3 DEGREES. (PLANETOCENTRIC)							

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

22 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 9 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

JUPITER		SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO URANUS					
PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	MODE (DEG)	ARG PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
23.7111	18510.16	3.4004	295.7620	31.680	1713.90	2263.90	13153.67
ARRIVAL V00 = -4.389235720-01	-1.446630200-01	1.510226860-02	MAG = 4.624015110-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -2.872034730-01	-3.623510890-01	1.432871980-03	MAG = 4.624015030-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
ARRIVAL V00 = -9.492260770-01	-3.128547830-01	3.266050870-02	MAG = 1.000000000 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -6.211126080-01	-7.837152070-01	3.098761510-03	MAG = 1.000000000 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
HELIocENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 17.9. DEPART ANGLE = 15.5. BEND ANGLE = 33.4 DEGREES.							
SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPTIC = 3.1 DEGREES.							
POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = 0.0 METERS/SECOND. BEND ANGLE = 33.4 DEGREES. (PLANETOCENTRIC)							

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

78 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 35 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

		JUPITER		SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO		NEPTUNE	
PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	NODE (DEG)	ARG PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
11.1150	22714.46	4.4022	352.5703	345.824	2648.70	3198.70	16449.75
ARRIVAL V00 = -4.30923572D-01	-1.44623020D-01	1.51022686D-02	MAG = 4.62401511D-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -1.32320107D-01	-4.42730715D-01	1.72063739D-02	MAG = 4.62401510D-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
ARRIVAL V00 = -9.49226077D-01	-3.12854783D-01	3.26405087D-02	MAG = 1.00000000D 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -2.86158467D-01	-9.57459453D-01	3.72108947D-02	MAG = 1.00000000D 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
HELIOCENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 17.9. DEPART ANGLE = 37.2. BEND ANGLE = 55.1 DEGREES.							
SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPTIC = 2.3 DEGREES.							
POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = 0.0 METERS/SECCND. BEND ANGLE = 55.1 DEGREES. (PLANETOCENTRIC)							

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

67 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 27 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

		JUPITER		SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO		PLUTO	
PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	NODE (DEG)	ARG PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
138.0019	14695.05	21.2108	32.2661	282.826	10961.43	11511.43	4280.72
ARRIVAL V00 = -4.38923572D-01	-1.44623020D-01	1.51022686D-02	MAG = 4.62401511D-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -4.16964887D-01	-1.96844411D-01	3.47522424D-02	MAG = 4.62401512D-01				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
ARRIVAL V00 = -9.49226077D-01	-3.12854783D-01	3.26405087D-02	MAG = 1.00000000D 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 = -9.01737725D-01	-4.25700190D-01	7.51559879D-02	MAG = 1.00000000D 00				(ECLIPTIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
HELIOCENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 17.9. DEPART ANGLE = 11.3. BEND ANGLE = 7.4 DEGREES.							
SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPTIC = 19.4 DEGREES.							
POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = 0.0 METERS/SECCND. BEND ANGLE = 7.4 DEGREES. (PLANETOCENTRIC)							

FOR SCLUTION HAVING 87.57 PASSAGE DISTANCE

PAGE 2

JUPITER										SATURN																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2, THRUST OFF										END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
SEMI-MAJOR AXIS					INCLINATION					NODE					ARG POS					RMAG					MASS RATIO					THRUST					TRAVEL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
R2					V1					V2					V3					L7					L1					L2					L3					L4					L5					L6					L7					L8					L9					L10					L11					L12					L13					L14					L15					L16					L17					L18					L19					L20					L21					L22					L23					L24					L25					L26					L27					L28					L29					L30					L31					L32					L33					L34					L35					L36					L37					L38					L39					L40					L41					L42					L43					L44					L45					L46					L47					L48					L49					L50					L51					L52					L53					L54					L55					L56					L57					L58					L59					L60					L61					L62					L63					L64					L65					L66					L67					L68					L69					L70					L71					L72					L73					L74					L75					L76					L77					L78					L79					L80					L81					L82					L83					L84					L85					L86					L87					L88					L89					L90					L91					L92					L93					L94					L95					L96					L97					L98					L99					L100					L101					L102					L103					L104					L105					L106					L107					L108					L109					L110					L111					L112					L113					L114					L115					L116					L117					L118					L119					L120					L121					L122					L123					L124					L125					L126					L127					L128					L129					L130					L131					L132					L133					L134					L135					L136					L137					L138					L139					L140					L141					L142					L143					L144					L145					L146					L147					L148					L149					L150					L151					L152					L153					L154					L155					L156					L157					L158					L159					L160					L161					L162					L163					L164					L165					L166					L167					L168					L169					L170					L171					L172					L173					L174					L175					L176					L177					L178					L179					L180					L181					L182					L183					L184					L185					L186					L187					L188					L189					L190					L191					L192					L193					L194					L195					L196					L197					L198					L199					L200					L201					L202					L203					L204					L205					L206					L207					L208					L209					L210					L211					L212					L213					L214					L215					L216					L217					L218					L219					L220					L221					L222					L223					L224					L225					L226					L227					L228					L229					L230					L231					L232					L233					L234					L235					L236					L237					L238					L239					L240					L241					L242					L243					L244					L245					L246					L247					L248					L249					L250					L251					L252					L253					L254					L255					L256					L257					L258					L259					L260					L261					L262					L263					L264					L265					L266					L267					L268					L269					L270					L271					L272					L273					L274					L275					L276					L277					L278					L279					L280					L281					L282					L283					L284					L285					L286					L287					L288					L289					L290					L291					L292					L293					L294					L295					L296					L297					L298					L299					L300					L301					L302					L303					L304				

SATURN

END OF TRAJECTORY. THRUST OFF

222

CASE 1 EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
2	0.0	0.0	0.992	75.5	0.0	0.2	71.0	71.0	15.2	ON
4	8.015	9.2	0.989	85.2	0.02	0.7	71.0	71.0	15.2	0.0
4	37.751	43.2	1.041	119.6	0.11	0.7	71.0	71.0	15.2	0.0
4	86.639	87.9	1.335	175.3	0.35	2.1	71.0	71.0	15.2	0.0
4	200.000	137.5	2.400	92.4	0.13	4.2	70.9	71.0	10.0	0.0
5	246.765	161.2	3.784	2.8	OFF	10.9	70.6	71.0	3.7	0.0
5	384.761	165.2	4.153	31.4	-6.730 01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	515.840	174.0	5.177	153.0	-8.430 01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
7	539.505	175.2	5.356	178.6	-1.340 02	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	-1.440 02	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
0	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	731.512	181.0	6.554	1.3	-4.100 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	752.623	181.5	6.671	18.2	-5.980 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	900.685	184.6	7.424	165.4	-6.200 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
7	914.720	184.9	7.490	178.1	-7.710 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	1103.761	188.1	8.207	1.6	-7.850 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	1117.626	188.3	8.351	12.4	-9.700 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	1276.156	190.5	8.917	165.3	-9.830 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	1285.867	190.6	8.948	177.8	-1.130 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
8	1473.820	192.9	9.508	1.8	-1.130 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
8	1482.949	193.0	9.532	8.5	-1.290 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	1649.205	194.8	9.937	172.9	-1.290 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	1655.563	194.9	9.951	177.6	-1.410 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	1661.943	195.0	9.905	172.8	-1.410 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
					OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0

-----MAY 22, 1965 12:00:00-----
 -----2452251.02520 00 JULIAN DATE-----

PLANET -5.66477230 00 -8.18494150 00 3.67940180-01 2.48276110-01 -1.85358830-01 -6.67738280-03 9.96494700 00 2.116 -124.671
 S/C -5.66476980 00 -8.18494150 00 3.67940010-01 1.54566310-02 -1.64100870-01 9.30074760-03 9.96494580 00 2.116 -124.671

TWC-BOUY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND SATURN IS 195.1226 DEGREES.

DETAILED PRINT OF POST-SWINGBY TRAJECTORY SEGMENT TO URANUS

FOR SOLUTION HAVING 23.71 PASSAGE DISTANCE

TIME SEMI-MAJOR AXIS ECCENTRICITY INCLINATION NODE ARG POS RMAG MASS RATIO TRAVEL THRUST ACC
 R1 R2 R3 P3 V1 V2 V3 L7 L7 HAM
 L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L6 L6
 L6 LC LPHI CONE CLOCK LONGITUDE FLT PTH ANGLE SWITCH FNCT
 PSI THETA PHI LATITUDE LONGITUDE PROP TIME

PAGE 3

JUPITER

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2, THRUST OFF

5.50000000 02 -8.466382680 00 1.424073500 00 1.71537280 00 7.927548710 01 1.368194050 02 5.436471070 00 1.757551960 02
 -2.389645530 00 -3.201889250 00 1.113246330 -01 -3.378400370 -02 -6.964990750 -01 -2.887044380 -03 7.428478930 -01 8.372368350 -03
 -1.795472220 -05 3.168591390 -09 -3.532754330 -10 7.185594700 00 5.130510410 00 -1.517714160 00 3.433333340 01 3.811310460 00
 -2.066518510 02 -4.5335604190 00 1.134956470 -10 8.36629970 01 2.886746860 02 2.950138510 00 5.244965850 -02 -4.101049280 05
 -6.326242920 00 -7.088170210 01 7.100262230 01 1.173780770 00 -1.438922920 02 3.886871420 01 6.972340310 -01 2.000000000 02

UPANUS

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

2.263904750 03 -8.466382680 00 1.424073500 00 1.71537280 00 7.927548710 01 1.843689610 02 1.918935400 01 2.233047510 02
 -2.124866190 00 -1.977129620 01 -4.376049970 -02 1.033661000 -01 -4.600246550 -01 -5.605407560 -03 7.428478930 -01 6.043597650 -04
 2.257215650 02 2.280507420 02 -4.025919130 01 7.555518020 00 8.631007230 00 -1.238272650 00 3.433333340 01 3.811310460 00
 -2.066518510 02 -4.5335604190 00 1.134956470 -10 7.691024670 01 8.36624220 01 2.950138510 00 3.786080820 -03 -5.680849970 06
 -9.218941460 00 7.074429850 01 7.100262230 01 -1.306606030 -01 -9.635750230 01 7.097123760 01 4.715280000 -01 2.000000000 02

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT PCWTR	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	0.992	75.5	0.0	CN	0.2	71.0	71.0	15.2	ON
4	9.015	9.2	0.989	85.2	0.02	8.690 01	0.7	71.0	71.0	15.2	ON
4	37.751	43.2	1.041	119.6	0.11	MAX	0.35	71.0	71.0	15.2	ON
4	86.639	87.9	1.315	MAX	0.13	7.680 01	4.2	70.9	71.0	10.0	ON
4	200.000	137.5	2.400	52.4	2.13	OFF	10.9	70.6	71.0	3.7	ON
5	346.365	161.2	3.784	MIN	4.78	8.880-14	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	389.781	165.2	4.153	31.4	MAX	-6.730 01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	513.840	174.0	5.177	153.0	MIN	-8.430 71	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	539.505	175.2	5.356	MAX	4.35	-1.340 02	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	4.44	OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
3	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	4.44	OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	743.954	190.5	6.947	MIN	7.94	-4.100 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	775.820	192.5	7.232	25.5	MAX	-6.730 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	902.073	198.7	8.276	153.5	MIN	-7.310 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	930.180	195.8	8.510	MAX	7.50	-9.640 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
4	1121.832	206.3	10.099	MIN	0.3	-1.020 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	1153.698	207.2	10.362	28.9	MAX	-1.460 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	1279.166	210.3	11.303	151.4	MIN	-1.540 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
10	1306.948	210.9	11.621	MAX	10.50	-1.880 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	1495.122	214.5	13.149	MIN	10.61	-1.960 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
9	1524.947	215.0	13.389	27.9	MAX	-2.540 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
10	1651.639	216.9	14.474	152.4	MIN	-2.640 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1678.628	217.2	14.621	MAX	13.50	-3.080 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1865.364	219.5	16.096	MIN	13.61	-3.180 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1893.773	219.9	16.319	27.1	MAX	-3.900 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
9	2021.811	221.2	17.320	153.2	MIN	-4.020 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	2048.452	221.4	17.527	MAX	16.41	-4.560 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
8	2214.057	223.1	18.960	MIN	16.51	-4.680 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
12	2261.428	223.3	19.170	26.4	MAX	-5.540 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	2263.905	223.3	19.169	28.6	20.05	OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON

PASS URANUS AT 13.151 KM/SEC

TWC-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN																	
X		Y		Z		XDOT		YDOT		ZDOT		RADIUS		LAT.		LONG.	
PLANET		-2.1248665D	00	-1.0071297D	01	-4.3760497D	02	2.2561311D	01	-3.5772170D	02	-3.0587067D	03	1.9189355D	01	-0.131	-96.358
S/C		-2.1248665D	00	-1.0071296D	01	-4.3760500D	02	1.0336610D	01	-4.6002466D	01	-5.6054076D	03	1.9189354D	01	-0.131	-96.358

DETAILED PRINT OF POST-SWINGEY TRAJECTORY SEGMENT TO NEPTUNE

FOR SOLUTION HAVING 11.12 PASSAGE DISTANCE

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	MASS RATIO	TRAVEL	PAGE
R1	P2	R3	V1	V2	V3	L7	L7	THRUST ACC	
L1	L1	L3	L4	L5	L6	LMAG	POWER FNCT	HAN	
LG	LC	LPHI	CONC	CLOCK	HMAG	FLY PTH ANGLE	SWITCH FNCT	PROP TIME	
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE					

JUPITER

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2, THRUST OFF

5.57000000 02	-3.997624650 00	2.14683890 00	1.257714490 00	1.471611840 02	6.895115170 01	5.434471070 00	1.757551960 02		
-4.389645530 00	-3.201899250 00	1.113246300 -01	1.210992920 -01	-7.767487010 -01	1.288645750 -02	7.428478930 -01	8.372368350 -03		
-1.795472220 -09	3.162591390 -09	-3.532754330 -10	7.185594700 00	5.130510410 00	-1.517714160 00	3.433333340 01	3.134504820 00		
-2.066518510 02	-4.5335604190 00	1.134956400 -10	8.366529970 01	2.886746860 02	3.798313070 00	5.244965850 -02	-4.101049280 05		
-4.717629240 00	-7.093555380 01	7.100262230 01	1.173787770 00	-1.438922920 02	2.725781020 01	7.862376510 -01	2.000000000 02		

NEPTUNE

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

3.198697230 01	-3.997624650 00	2.14683890 00	1.257714490 00	1.471611840 02	1.334870760 02	3.037251290 01	2.402911200 02		
5.596600570 00	-2.974677610 01	4.820900570 -01	2.246381290 -01	-5.156668640 -01	6.834058170 -03	7.428478930 -01	2.264692140 -04		
3.232054600 02	1.336333920 02	-6.231001640 01	6.566336030 00	8.355316010 00	-1.282617220 00	3.433333340 01	3.134504820 00		
-2.066518510 02	-4.5335604190 00	1.134956400 -10	7.495476190 01	8.227604510 01	3.798313070 00	1.418742370 -03	-1.516001500 07		
-7.402317090 00	7.283676390 01	7.100262230 01	9.124744670 -01	-7.934484660 01	7.710727070 01	5.623300470 -01	2.000000000 02		

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	SWITCH	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	0.992	75.5	0.0	0.2	71.0	71.0	15.2	ON
4	8.015	9.2	0.987	85.2	0.02	0.7	71.0	71.0	15.2	ON
4	37.751	43.2	1.001	119.6	1.11 MAX	2.1	71.0	71.0	14.2	ON
4	86.639	87.9	1.335	175.3	0.35	4.2	70.9	71.0	10.0	ON
4	200.000	137.5	2.430	92.4	2.13 OFF	10.9	70.6	71.0	3.7	ON
5	346.365	161.2	3.784	0.8	-6.730 01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	388.781	165.2	4.153	31.4	-8.430 01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	515.840	174.0	5.177	153.0	-1.340 02	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	539.505	175.2	5.356	178.6	-1.440 02	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	OFF -1.480 02	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
0	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	OFF -4.100 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	745.979	195.6	6.893	1.1	-6.630 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
8	784.131	198.4	7.217	31.8	-7.280 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
8	906.018	206.1	8.391	146.5	-9.790 05	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	938.468	207.8	8.598	178.6	-1.040 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
8	1131.245	215.9	10.415	1.1	-1.560 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	1169.505	217.1	10.781	34.7	-1.670 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	1283.544	220.5	11.811	145.1	-2.050 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1317.882	221.3	12.213	178.8	-2.170 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
5	1525.931	225.5	14.039	1.0	-2.920 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1542.987	226.1	14.429	34.8	-3.000 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1656.081	228.0	15.499	145.2	-3.690 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
10	1690.693	228.6	15.835	178.9	-3.770 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1876.678	231.1	17.643	1.0	-4.740 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	1912.717	231.5	17.949	34.5	-4.950 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
9	2026.130	232.7	19.045	145.6	-5.620 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
11	2060.645	233.1	19.419	178.9	-5.830 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	2245.544	234.7	21.270	0.9	-7.030 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
8	2280.795	235.0	21.539	34.1	-7.280 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
9	2394.784	235.9	22.633	146.0	-8.100 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	2429.130	236.2	22.902	179.0	-8.350 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
6	2613.364	237.4	24.732	0.9	-9.790 06	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
9	2796.746	238.4	26.463	179.0	-1.130 07	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
7	2980.541	239.3	28.211	0.9	-1.300 07	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
8	3163.836	240.2	29.943	175.1	-1.480 07	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON
4	3198.697	240.3	30.273	145.7	OFF -1.520 07	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON

PASS NEPTUNE AT 16.450 KM/SEC

PLANET	S/C	TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN	EARTH	AND	NEPTUNE	IS	240.3072 DEGREES.
5.59660060 00	-2.97467760 01	4.82090060-01	1.77830780-01	3.47078720-02	-4.82026580-03	3.02725130 01	-79.345
5.59660060 00	-2.97467760 01	4.82090060-01	2.24638130-01	-5.15466860-01	6.83405820-03	3.02725130 01	-79.345

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND NEPTUNE IS 240.3072 DEGREES.

-----AUGUST--6--1989--1--556731530.00 G.M.T.-----
-----24973448170.00 JULIAN DATE-----

DETAILED PRINT OF PCST-SWINGRY TRAJECTORY SEGMENT TO PLUTO

FOR SOLUTION HAVING 138.00 PASSAGE DISTANCE

										PAGE 5			
TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS ECCENTRICITY					INCLINATION		NODE		ARG POS		RMAG	
	R1	P2	R3	L3	LPHI	V1	L4	V2	L5	V3	L6	MASS	RATIO
	L1	L2	L3	LPHI	PHI	CONE	LATITUDE	CLOCK	LONGITUDE	HHAG	FLT PTH	POWER	FNCT
	LG	LC	PHI	THETA								FNCT	PROP
	PS1											TIME	
JUPITER													
START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2. THRUST OFF													
5.507700020 02	1.706439200 01	8.989357600-01	3.850123760 00	1.983825160 02	1.776276880 01	5.434471070 03	1.757551960 02						
-4.389645530 00	-3.201889250 00	1.113246330-01	-1.635454880-01	-5.308623970-01	3.043232600-02	7.428478930-01	8.372368350-03						
-1.795472220-09	3.164591390-09	-3.532794330-10	7.185594700 00	5.130510410 00	-1.517714160 00	3.433333340 01	3.944954220 00						
-2.066518310 02	-4.535604150 00	1.134956400-10	8.368629970 01	2.886746860 02	1.810729830 00	5.244965850-02	-4.101049280 05						
-1.678056360 00	-7.099415910 01	7.100262230 01	1.173780770 00	-1.438922920 02	5.320686440 01	5.563165800-01	2.000000000 02						

ARRAYS IN LABELLED COMMON BLOCK EXTREM FILLED. STORAGE OF DATA IN EXTREM TERMINATED.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1 EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	COMMUNICATION DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	THRUST ANGLES PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	0.992	75.5	7.0	ON	0.2	71.0	71.0	15.2	0.0
1	0.015	9.2	0.989	85.2	7.02	8.690 01	0.7	71.0	71.0	15.2	0.0
2	37.751	43.2	1.041	119.6	9.11	MAX	4.2	70.9	71.0	14.2	0.0
3	86.639	67.9	1.335	MAX	9.35	7.680 01	10.9	70.6	71.0	10.0	0.0
4	209.000	137.5	2.403	92.4	2.13	OFF	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
5	346.365	161.2	3.784	MIN	4.78	8.880-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
6	389.781	165.2	4.153	31.4	MAX	-6.730 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
7	515.840	174.0	5.177	153.0	MIN	-8.430 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
8	539.525	175.2	5.356	MAX	4.27	-1.340 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
9	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	4.44	OFF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
0	550.000	175.8	5.434	168.1	4.44	OFF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
1	735.134	184.7	6.789	MIN	7.78	-4.100 05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
2	762.833	185.7	6.981	23.7	MAX	-6.420 05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
3	903.265	190.1	7.900	157.5	MIN	-6.800 05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	920.734	190.7	8.032	MAX	7.02	-8.760 05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	1112.944	195.3	9.268	MIN	10.20	-9.070 05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
6	1132.968	195.8	9.339	19.9	MAX	-1.200 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
7	1276.507	198.5	10.166	161.1	MIN	-1.240 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
8	1294.312	198.8	10.265	MAX	9.21	-1.480 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
9	1482.477	201.7	11.283	MIN	9.25	-1.510 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
0	1501.210	201.9	11.381	17.4	MAX	-1.840 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
1	1649.131	203.8	12.135	163.3	MIN	-1.870 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
2	1605.924	204.0	12.214	MAX	11.16	-2.140 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
3	1852.113	206.1	13.118	MIN	14.10	-2.170 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	1868.580	206.3	13.196	2.7	MAX	-2.530 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	2019.883	207.7	13.890	15.6	MIN	-2.560 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
6	2014.286	207.9	13.955	164.9	MIN	-2.850 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
7	2221.700	209.5	14.771	MAX	12.94	-2.880 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
8	2235.457	209.6	14.834	14.2	MAX	-3.250 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
9	2389.506	210.8	15.479	166.2	MIN	-3.280 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
0	2432.689	210.9	15.533	MAX	14.49	-3.590 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
1	2588.633	212.2	16.278	MIN	17.26	-3.620 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
2	2602.032	212.3	16.330	13.1	MAX	-4.020 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
3	2758.379	213.4	16.931	167.2	MIN	-4.350 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	2956.123	214.5	17.601	MAX	15.94	-4.370 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	2968.374	214.6	17.706	12.1	MAX	-4.760 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
6	3126.724	215.4	18.267	168.1	MIN	-4.780 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
7	3137.975	215.5	18.307	MAX	17.27	-5.110 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
8	3323.295	216.5	18.939	MIN	17.29	-5.140 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
9	3334.573	216.5	18.977	3.1	MAX	-5.520 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
0	3494.678	217.3	19.504	11.3	MAX	-5.550 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
1	3595.132	217.3	19.538	168.9	MIN	-5.880 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
2	3691.229	218.2	20.124	MAX	18.51	-5.900 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
3	3701.656	218.2	20.157	3.2	MAX	-6.290 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	3862.332	219.0	20.651	10.6	MAX	-6.310 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	3872.059	219.0	20.691	165.6	MIN	-6.650 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
6	4056.980	219.7	21.226	MAX	19.67	-6.670 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
7	4066.649	219.7	21.254	3.2	MAX	-7.050 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
8	4229.750	220.4	21.719	5.9	MAX	-7.070 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
9	4238.835	220.4	21.745	170.2	MIN	-7.410 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
0	4423.586	221.1	22.253	MAX	20.72	-7.430 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
1	4432.572	221.1	22.277	176.4	MIN	-7.810 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
2	4596.978	221.7	22.715	3.3	MAX	-7.830 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
3	4605.463	221.7	22.737	170.8	MIN	-8.160 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	4790.075	222.4	23.211	MAX	21.72	-8.180 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	4798.437	222.4	23.232	176.4	MIN	-8.550 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
6	4964.050	222.9	23.643	3.3	MAX	-8.560 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
7	4964.050	222.9	23.643	171.3	MIN	-8.890 06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0

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PL	4571.978	223.0	23.663	MAX	176.4	22.65	-8.910	06	*****	0.0	90.0
9	5156.467	223.5	24.105	MIN	3.4	25.09	-9.270	06	*****	0.0	90.0
9	5164.255	223.6	24.124		8.2	MAX 25.10	-9.290	06	*****	0.0	90.0
9	5337.994	224.1	24.510		171.8	MIN 23.51	-9.610	06	*****	0.0	90.0
9	5338.401	224.1	24.527	MAX	176.3	23.51	-9.630	06	*****	0.0	90.0
9	5522.780	224.6	24.940	MIN	3.4	25.92	-9.980	06	*****	0.0	90.0
8	5530.213	224.6	24.956		7.9	MAX 25.93	-9.990	06	*****	0.0	90.0
7	5647.829	225.1	25.319		172.2	MIN 24.31	-1.030	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	5704.745	225.1	25.334	MAX	176.3	24.32	-1.070	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	5889.025	225.6	25.720	MIN	3.4	26.70	-1.070	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	5895.778	225.7	25.733		7.4	MAX 26.71	-1.070	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	6064.572	226.1	26.074		172.6	MIN 25.07	-1.100	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	6071.024	226.1	26.087	MAX	176.3	25.07	-1.100	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	6255.213	226.6	26.446	MIN	3.5	27.43	-1.130	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	6251.494	226.6	26.458		7.1	MAX 27.43	-1.130	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	6431.236	227.0	26.778		173.0	MIN 25.77	-1.160	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	6437.247	227.1	26.789	MAX	176.3	25.78	-1.160	07	*****	0.0	90.0
8	6587.448	228.4	27.753	MIN	3.5	28.73	-1.260	07	*****	0.0	90.0
7	6592.858	228.4	27.762		6.4	MAX 28.74	-1.260	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	7164.369	228.8	28.041		173.6	MIN 27.03	-1.280	07	*****	0.0	90.0
8	7169.554	228.8	28.049	MAX	176.2	27.03	-1.290	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	7353.508	229.2	28.337	MIN	3.5	29.32	-1.310	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	7358.511	229.2	28.345		6.0	MAX 29.32	-1.320	07	*****	0.0	90.0
8	7370.854	229.6	28.604		173.9	MIN 27.59	-1.340	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	7535.050	229.6	28.611	MAX	176.2	27.60	-1.340	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	7719.536	230.0	28.877	MIN	3.5	29.86	-1.370	07	*****	0.0	90.0
8	7724.148	230.0	28.884		5.8	MAX 29.86	-1.370	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	7897.295	230.4	29.124		174.2	MIN 28.11	-1.390	07	*****	0.0	90.0
13	7901.714	230.4	29.130	MAX	176.2	28.12	-1.400	07	*****	0.0	90.0
8	8065.536	230.8	29.375	MIN	3.6	30.36	-1.420	07	*****	0.0	90.0
7	8455.383	231.5	29.837		5.2	MAX 30.36	-1.420	07	*****	0.0	90.0
8	8630.065	231.9	30.041		174.7	MIN 29.03	-1.470	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	8633.764	231.9	30.045	MAX	176.2	29.03	-1.490	07	*****	0.0	90.0
12	8817.466	232.3	30.254	MIN	3.6	31.23	-1.510	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	8827.983	232.3	30.250		5.0	MAX 31.23	-1.510	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	8996.433	232.6	30.440		174.9	MIN 29.43	-1.530	07	*****	0.0	90.0
14	8597.755	232.6	30.444	MAX	176.2	29.43	-1.530	07	*****	0.0	90.0
10	9183.402	233.0	30.629	MIN	3.6	31.61	-1.550	07	*****	0.0	90.0
11	9552.158	233.7	30.973		4.6	MAX 31.61	-1.550	07	*****	0.0	90.0
8	9729.003	234.0	31.124		175.3	MIN 30.11	-1.610	07	*****	0.0	90.0
9	9731.685	234.0	31.127	MAX	176.1	30.11	-1.610	07	*****	0.0	90.0
12	9915.227	234.3	31.275	MIN	3.6	32.26	-1.630	07	*****	0.0	90.0

----- MAY 10, 2012 11:19:49:292.02 GEM-11 -----
----- 259257.5500 00 JN JAN DATE -----

PLANET 4.19454150 00 -3.18393260 01 2.12242660 00 1.84259870-01 -1.26396520-02 -5.22140330-02 3.21844930 01 3.781 -82.495
S/C 4.19454150 00 -3.18393260 01 2.12242660 00 5.85129260-02 -1.34386380-02 2.10008840-03 3.21844930 01 3.781 -82.495

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND PLUTO IS 237.2333 DEGREES.

E. ENCKE RENDEZVOUS WITH DOUBLE ASTEROID FLYBY

This example exhibits the multiple target mission capability of HILTOP. The specific example consists of an 830 day rendezvous mission to Encke, arriving 30 days prior to perihelion passage in the 1987 apparition, and encountering the asteroids Metis and Amherstia at approximately 255 and 551 days, respectively, into the mission. The launch vehicle is the Titan III E/Centaur while the solar electric propulsion system is characterized by a reference power of 10 kilowatts, a specific impulse of 2900 seconds and an efficiency factor of 0.61. Because this particular mission results in a nominally high launch asymptote declination, the non-coplanar launch maneuver logic is implemented by setting LAUNCH = 1. The asymptote declination is optimized subject to the constraint that the parking orbit inclination be no greater than 32.5 degrees. The constrained declination case was obtained in a sequence of fixed declination trajectories, commencing with the unconstrained case. In this sequence, it was observed that the initial primer vector was attempting to sweep through the North Pole. To permit this to happen, it is necessary to define the right ascension of the asymptote to be 180 degrees from the initial primer. This is achieved by setting PSIGN equal to -1. Many helpful suggestions for the use of HILTOP in studying multiple target missions are given in Reference [12].

The inputs to the sample case shown represent converged values for a reference power of about 9 kilowatts. From these starting conditions a converged solution for 10 kilowatts was achieved after 5 iterations. The complete input data set is reproduced below and is followed by the program printout associated with NPRINT = 3 and MPRINT = 0.

```

INPUT
X1(2)=1.00,X2(2)=1.00,X3(2)=1.00,X4(2)=1.00,X5(2)=1.00,X6(2)=1.00
X7=1.00,X10(2)=1.00,X11(2)=1.00,X12=2.343923504,X13(2)=1.00
X15=-800.00,X16=-50.00
X41(2)=1.00,X42(2)=1.00,X43(2)=1.00,X44(2)=1.00,X45(2)=1.00,X46(2)=1.00
X48=-603.00,1.00
X51(2)=1.00,X52(2)=1.00,X53(2)=1.00,X54(2)=1.00,X55(2)=1.00,X56(2)=1.00
X58=-300.00,1.00
Y1(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y2(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y3(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y4(2)=1.00,1.0-5
Y5(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y6(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y10(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y11=1.01,3.00,1.0-5
Y13(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y41(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y42(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y43(2)=1.00,1.0-5
Y44(2)=2.00,1.0-5,Y45(2)=2.00,1.0-5,Y46(2)=2.00,1.0-5,Y48(2)=1.00,1.0-5
Y51(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y52(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y53(2)=1.00,1.0-5,Y54(2)=2.00,1.0-5
Y55(2)=2.00,1.0-5,Y56(2)=2.00,1.0-5,Y58(2)=1.00,1.0-5
CNI X(1)=5.53100,ECI X(1)=.12200,ONI X(1)=60.7900,SOI X(1)=4.70000
SAI X(1)=2.386300,TPI X(1)=-199.00
CNI X(2)=13.03500,ECI X(2)=.273200,ONI X(2)=330.11700,SOI X(2)=255.33100
SAI X(2)=2.678800,TPI X(2)=-725.00
MTMASS=3,MDAY=17,MONTH=07,MYEAR=1987,MODE=5,MOPT2=3,MOPT3=10,MOPTX=2*11
NRJOST=15,ALPHAA=15.00,ALPHAT=15.28500,CTANK=.100,BI=.6100,DI=0.00
NPRINT=3,LAUNCH=1,XANG1=23.500,XANG2=32.500,GAP=-1.0-4,PSIGN=-1.00
X1=-3.72846870000000-01,X2=-2.95979320000000 00,X3=-8.02279920000000 00
X4=-1.02517830000000 00,X5= 5.91744740000000-01,X6= 3.70042100000000-01
X10=-4.67951070000000 01,X11= 4.12516430000000-04,X13= 3.12521530000000 03
X41=-1.19574930000000 01,X42=-7.84627570000000 00,X43= 1.72586980000000 01
X44= 1.75392500000000 00,X45=-1.23593650000000 00,X46=-3.36075270000000 00
X48=-6.05208250000000 02,X51=-3.51621130000000 00,X52=-4.81069820000000 00
X53=-8.54690200000000 00,X54= 1.02820800000000 00,X55= 3.13719440000000-02
X56= 1.81497220000000 00,X58=-3.00436400000000 02
aEND

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ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

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ORIGINAL PAGE 1
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION	WEIGHT
1	1	-3.72846870000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
2	2	-2.95979320000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
3	3	-8.92275920000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
4	4	-1.02517860000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
5	5	5.51744740000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
6	6	8.70042180000000000000-01	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
7	10	-4.67951070000000000000	9.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-07	1.00000000000000000000
8	11	4.12516430000000000000-04	9.999999999999999900-04	1.00000000000000000000-11	1.00000000000000000000
9	13	8.12521530000000000000	5.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-05	1.00000000000000000000
10	41	-1.19374980000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
11	42	-7.84627500000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
12	43	1.72596080000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
13	44	1.75392590000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
14	45	-1.23593650000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
15	46	-3.96075270000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
16	48	-6.05208250000000000000	5.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-07	1.00000000000000000000
17	51	-3.51621130000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
18	52	-4.81965080000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
19	53	-6.54656200000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
20	54	1.02820800000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
21	55	3.18719440000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
22	56	1.81497220000000000000	3.00000000000000000000	1.00000000000000000000-08	1.00000000000000000000
23	58	-3.0548648559999900	5.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-07	1.00000000000000000000

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE
1	1	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
2	2	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
3	3	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
4	4	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
5	5	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
6	6	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
7	10	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
8	11	1.00000000000000000000	9.999999999999999900-05
9	13	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
10	41	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
11	42	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
12	43	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
13	44	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
14	45	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
15	46	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
16	48	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
17	51	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
18	52	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
19	53	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
20	54	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
21	55	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
22	56	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06
23	58	0.0	9.999999999999999900-06

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

14 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 5 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

PAGE 1

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	MASS RATIO	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	L7	L7	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	POWER FNCT	POWER FNCT	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	FLT PTH ANGLE	FLT PTH ANGLE	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	FLT PTH ANGLE	FLT PTH ANGLE	PROP TIME

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

0.0	2.006632350 00	5.102043830 -01	5.141932330 00	3.4488715520 02	1.800000000 02	9.930187850 -01	0.0	0.0
-9.741470800 -01	1.916617210 -01	0.0	-1.353947360 -01	-1.218725150 00	-1.099568720 -01	1.000000000 00	7.042911910 -02	7.042911910 -02
-3.205255620 -01	-2.942124460 00	-8.641356830 00	-8.589376260 -01	5.179783910 -01	6.334698850 -01	1.000000000 00	1.409756570 00	1.409756570 00
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.607559780 01	3.166150770 01	1.218314010 00	1.000000000 00	8.086789420 00	8.086789420 00
-6.596751320 01	9.390536900 01	9.156945190 01	0.0	1.688715520 02	-4.769962480 00	1.231143070 00	0.0	0.0

INPUT TARGET

END OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 1, THRUST ON

2.5490337230 02	1.903128110 00	6.014625810 -01	1.072117920 01	3.397758750 02	3.320809400 02	2.508968870 00	1.431549280 02	1.431549280 02
1.681252940 00	-1.849474670 00	-2.184401850 -01	5.126557250 -01	7.991843940 -02	4.776578440 -02	8.233662120 -01	1.964989650 -02	1.964989650 -02
-1.113837530 01	-7.315196300 00	1.455350140 01	-1.284895250 00	-4.942512740 -01	4.491074430 00	2.944448310 00	1.409756170 00	1.409756170 00
-2.022401060 01	-3.200381660 -01	0.0	8.245825030 01	2.122988810 02	1.102115120 00	2.297211880 -01	1.871198260 01	1.871198260 01
5.922308290 01	-1.088500240 02	9.551612470 01	-4.997000210 00	-4.772781330 01	3.256906380 01	5.212384500 -01	2.5490337230 02	2.5490337230 02

INPUT TARGET

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2, THRUST ON

2.5490337230 02	1.903128110 00	6.014625810 -01	1.072117920 01	3.397758750 02	3.320809400 02	2.508968870 00	1.431549280 02	1.431549280 02
1.681252940 00	-1.849474670 00	-2.184401850 -01	5.126557250 -01	7.991843940 -02	4.776578440 -02	8.233662120 -01	1.964989650 -02	1.964989650 -02
-1.113837530 01	-7.315196300 00	1.455350140 01	-1.284895250 00	-4.942512740 -01	4.491074430 00	2.944448310 00	1.409756170 00	1.409756170 00
-2.022401060 01	-3.200381660 -01	0.0	8.245825030 01	2.122988810 02	1.102115120 00	2.297211880 -01	1.871198260 01	1.871198260 01
5.922308290 01	-1.088500240 02	9.551612470 01	-4.997000210 00	-4.772781330 01	3.256906380 01	5.212384500 -01	2.5490337230 02	2.5490337230 02

INPUT TARGET

END OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2, THRUST ON

5.506972600 02	1.759961320 00	7.085360660 -01	1.583771200 01	3.334392700 02	1.486017270 01	2.908723110 00	1.797555260 02	1.797555260 02
2.835619890 00	-6.152093520 -01	2.035863870 -01	-6.256906220 -02	3.311895070 -01	7.610026100 -02	7.553752120 -01	1.633143930 -02	1.633143930 -02
-3.312633570 00	-4.373831130 00	-8.018992310 00	1.206502580 00	1.628612390 00	-4.928710120 00	4.27525240 00	3.532837220 -01	3.532837220 -01
-3.168807680 01	-5.827063290 -01	0.0	7.976426890 01	3.147535640 02	9.361729430 -01	1.752759410 -01	6.331709740 00	6.331709740 00
-3.997737790 01	-1.126352330 02	1.071527270 02	4.013508760 00	-1.224104480 01	-2.133619160 01	3.455323820 -01	5.506972600 02	5.506972600 02

INPUT TARGET

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 3, THRUST ON

5.506972600 02	1.759961320 00	7.085360660 -01	1.583771200 01	3.334392700 02	1.486017270 01	2.908723110 00	1.797555260 02	1.797555260 02
2.835619890 00	-6.152093520 -01	2.035863870 -01	-6.256906220 -02	3.311895070 -01	7.610026100 -02	7.553752120 -01	1.633143930 -02	1.633143930 -02
-3.312633570 00	-4.373831130 00	-8.018992310 00	1.206502580 00	1.628612390 00	-4.928710120 00	4.27525240 00	3.532837220 -01	3.532837220 -01
-3.168807680 01	-5.827063290 -01	0.0	7.976426890 01	3.147535640 02	9.361729430 -01	1.752759410 -01	6.331709740 00	6.331709740 00
-3.997737790 01	-1.126352330 02	1.071527270 02	4.013508760 00	-1.224104480 01	-2.133619160 01	3.455323820 -01	5.506972600 02	5.506972600 02

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
P1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
7.456647730 02	1.733211920 00	8.011562120-01	1.097532890 01	3.205265860 02	5.856157580 01	1.735789200 00	2.108630910 02
1.623116420 00	5.467172870-01	2.835553090-01	-7.193863160-01	2.342118850-01	-5.364954300-02	6.893213260-01	4.457585540-02
-2.217986770 00	-2.423714230 00	-2.923947650-01	-7.765536320-01	7.948242650-01	2.333473910 00	4.986697460 00	3.781903220-01
-3.460836650 01	-9.092337160-01	0.0	8.123963030 01	2.499604850 02	7.878753930-01	4.362838570-01	-5.329070520-15
6.317549150 00	-1.471832250 02	1.466475500 02	9.351819740 00	1.861516370 01	-5.324060740 01	7.584524720-01	7.636647730 02

SWITCH THRUST OFF

SWITCH THRUST ON

7.747709320 02	1.733211920 00	8.011562120-01	1.097532890 01	3.205265860 02	6.254576220 01	1.591792410 00	2.148472770 02
1.438932780 00	6.000610930-01	2.673319190-01	-8.008281540-01	2.035593850-01	-6.828447330-02	6.893213260-01	5.194338650-02
-2.440909810 00	-2.632921450 00	2.650955530-01	-1.108805850 00	7.679354930-01	2.251447070 00	4.986697460 00	3.781903220-01
-3.460836650 01	-9.092337160-01	0.0	8.254680330 01	2.272405050 02	7.878753930-01	5.083931840-01	0.0
1.518286760 01	-1.560172930 02	1.518574040 02	9.730012550 00	2.263702240 01	-5.307620670 01	8.291109240-01	7.606647730 02

ENCKE(1987)

END OF TRAJECTORY. THRUST ON

8.200000000 02	2.217007090 00	8.4800009650-01	1.198002400 01	3.331501290 02	8.164150660 01	7.881474910-01	2.472007590 02
4.356947080-01	6.365126860-01	1.618555500-01	-1.404985880 00	-2.807860840-01	-1.836066840-01	6.353509710-01	1.108507300-01
-4.682862510 00	-2.454207080 00	1.744353430 00	-4.330647500 00	-2.702760570 00	-2.251974130-01	5.511362020 00	3.781912900-01
-3.552009800 01	-1.204373210 00	0.0	8.761338820 01	1.281529280 02	7.891418080-01	1.000000000 00	1.992152920 00
2.763802600 01	1.507673600 02	1.466177750 02	1.185091420 01	5.560825100 01	-4.611910450 01	1.444885220 00	8.158938410 02

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

```

1. PRIM1(-3.2052556D-01) 2. PRIM2(-2.9421245D 00) 3. PRIM3(-8.6413568D 00) 4. PDOT1(-8.6893763D-01) 5. PDOT2( 5.1797829D-01)
6. PDOT3( 6.3346989D-01) 7. LMASS( 1.0000000D 00) 8. LTAU( 0.0 ) 9. ) 10. DECLN(-4.6190001D 01)
11. ACCEL( 4.1765371D-04) 12. V JET( 2.8439285D 04) 13. VINFI( 8.0023533D 03) 14. VINFI2( 0.0 ) 15. TIME1(-8.6000000D 02)
16. TIME2(-3.0000000D 01) 17. IPARK( 0.0 ) 18. VELCI( 0.0 ) 19. VELD2( 0.0 ) 20. VELO3( 0.0 )
21. THET1( 0.0 ) 22. THET2( 0.0 ) 23. THET3( 0.0 ) 24. THET4( 0.0 ) 25. THET5( 0.0 )
26. THET6( 0.0 ) 27. THET7( 0.0 ) 28. THET8( 0.0 ) 29. THET9( 0.0 ) 30. LOEGR( 0.0 )
31. PHI1( 0.0 ) 32. PHI2( 0.0 ) 33. PHI3( 0.0 ) 34. PHI4( 0.0 ) 35. PHIS( 0.0 )
36. PHIA( 0.0 ) 37. PHIB( 0.0 ) 38. PHIC( 0.0 ) 39. PHID( 0.0 ) 40. PHIE( 0.0 )
41. PR1-A(-1.1138379D 01) 42. PR2-A(-7.3151963D 00) 43. PR3-A( 1.6553901D 01) 44. PD1-A( 1.6431712D 00) 45. PD2-A(-1.1365816D 03)
46. PD3-A(-3.7547681D 00) 47. VINFA( 0.0 ) 48. TIMEA(-6.0509628D 02) 49. KSAMP( 0.0 ) 50. KDRCP( 0.0 )
51. PR1-B(-3.2126336D 00) 52. PR2-B(-4.3736311D 00) 53. PR3-B(-8.0189250D 00) 54. PD1-B( 9.6128850D-01) 55. PD2-B(-1.9623345D-02)
56. PD3-B( 1.7155384D 00) 57. VINFB( 0.0 ) 58. TIMEB(-3.0930274D 02) 59. KSAMP( 0.0 ) 60. KDR3P( 0.0 )
61. PR1-C( 0.0 ) 62. PR2-C( 0.0 ) 63. PR3-C( 0.0 ) 64. PD1-C( 0.0 ) 65. PD2-C( 0.0 )
66. PD3-C( 0.0 ) 67. VINFC( 0.0 ) 68. TIMEC( 0.0 ) 69. KSAMP( 0.0 ) 70. KDRCP( 0.0 )

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DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

```

1. DELTA X(-1.22842D-06) 2. DELTA Y(-1.28412D-06) 3. DELTA Z(-8.03121D-08) 4. DELT XD(-2.02452D-06) 5. DELT YD(-2.09683D-06)
6. DELT ZD(-4.18634D-07) 7. ) 8. ) 9. ) 10. T,DECLN( 3.02500D-06)
11. POWER( 1.00000D 01) 12. ) 13. T,VINFI(-1.63911D-06) 14. ) 15. )
16. ) 17. ) 18. ) 19. ) 20. )
21. ) 22. ) 23. ) 24. ) 25. )
26. ) 27. ) 28. ) 29. ) 30. )
31. ) 32. ) 33. ) 34. ) 35. )
36. ) 37. ) 38. ) 39. ) 40. )
41. DEL X A( 4.46709D-12) 42. DEL Y A( 4.02174D-11) 43. DEL Z A( 4.50025D-12) 44. T,PR1-A(-4.44857D-11) 45. T,PR2-A(-4.00673D-11)
46. T,PR3-A(-1.62785D-11) 47. ) 48. T,TIMEA( 5.50840D-11) 49. ) 50. )
51. DEL X B( 1.16918D-10) 52. DEL Y B( 1.16918D-10) 53. DEL Z B( 1.77209D-11) 54. T,PR1-B( 1.07260D-09) 55. T,PR2-B(-3.03183D-10)
56. T,PR3-B(-5.32259D-10) 57. ) 58. T,TIMEB( 1.32105D-10) 59. ) 60. )
61. ) 62. ) 63. ) 64. ) 65. )
66. ) 67. ) 68. ) 69. ) 70. )

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THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 254.904 VISIT 550.697 VISIT 760.665 OFF 774.771 ON 830.000 DN

POWER	10.0000000001	EFFICIENCY	0.6100000000	PROP TIME	815.8938406641	PROP TIME RATIO	0.9830046275	AVE ACCEL	0.0005239737
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS									
J									

INITIAL	1027.1285815052	PROPULSION	302.8500000043	MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN	6.8170484362	STRUCTURE	0.0	PAYLOAD	312.2829976503
PROPPELLANT 374.5414398642 TANKAGE 37.4541439864									

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 8

171 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 2 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

LAUNCH ASYMPTOTE OFFSET FROM PRIMER = -48.873 DEGREES.

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

1	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST THETA	PHI	INPUT PCWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.3	0.0	0.993	64.0	0.0	ON	-66.0	93.9	91.6	10.0	ON
4	11.264	13.9	0.983	74.1	0.05	7.660 00	-65.6	77.1	84.7	10.0	14.9
4	25.730	31.7	1.000	86.4	0.12	6.640 00	-64.7	53.2	75.2	10.0	0.0
7	71.277	78.1	1.239	131.5	0.31	3.200 00	-30.0	-34.1	44.2	7.4	0.0
4	74.155	80.3	1.260	134.7	0.32	3.180 00	-25.2	-38.0	44.5	7.2	0.0
5	103.708	99.3	1.495	155.7	0.51	4.850 00	15.2	-64.4	65.4	5.6	0.0
4	254.904	143.4	2.509	56.2	2.92	1.870 01	59.2	-108.9	99.5	2.3	0.0
0	254.904	143.4	2.509	56.2	2.92	1.870 01	59.2	-108.9	99.5	2.3	0.0
4	341.489	156.0	2.836	1.8	3.82	1.260 01	53.1	-108.4	100.9	1.8	0.0
5	356.670	157.9	2.875	10.1	3.84	1.140 01	50.9	-108.3	101.5	1.8	0.0
5	380.840	160.8	2.926	26.1	3.79	9.690 00	46.3	-108.3	102.5	1.7	0.0
5	462.355	165.7	3.003	85.2	2.91	5.190 00	14.2	-108.9	106.3	1.7	0.0
5	491.981	172.8	2.992	111.6	2.46	4.740 00	-4.8	-109.5	109.5	1.7	0.0
5	496.272	173.3	2.989	115.8	2.40	4.750 00	-7.7	-109.7	109.5	1.7	0.0
4	500.064	178.8	2.913	173.9	1.91	6.300 00	-39.7	-109.7	107.2	1.8	0.0
4	500.697	178.9	2.909	173.8	1.91	6.330 00	-40.0	-112.6	107.2	1.8	0.0
0	550.697	178.9	2.909	173.8	1.91	6.330 00	-40.0	-112.6	107.2	1.8	0.0
7	555.843	179.4	2.897	170.2	1.90	6.170 00	-39.8	-112.7	107.3	1.8	0.0
7	707.499	198.8	2.203	25.7	3.01	1.090 00	-20.4	-127.4	124.7	2.9	0.0
4	760.354	209.7	1.739	5.9	2.73	1.830-03	6.1	-147.0	146.5	4.3	0.0
5	760.665	209.7	1.736	5.9	2.73	-5.330-15	6.3	-147.2	146.6	4.4	0.0
5	767.824	211.7	1.659	6.8	2.65	-2.100-02	15.2	-156.0	151.9	5.1	0.0
7	774.771	213.6	1.562	8.5	2.57	0.0	22.6	-166.3	153.7	6.0	0.0
5	767.975	218.3	1.423	12.2	2.39	1.630-01	30.0	168.0	147.9	9.4	0.0
8	814.530	232.1	1.049	16.2	1.98	1.040 00	30.0	167.1	147.6	9.6	0.0
4	815.377	232.7	1.035	16.2	1.97	1.080 00	30.0	164.7	146.7	10.0	0.0
4	817.585	234.3	1.003	16.1	1.93	1.190 00	27.7	150.8	140.6	10.0	ON
4	830.000	246.7	0.788	14.0	1.73	1.990 00					51.6

CASE 1

MISSION SCHEDULE

 MARCH 5, 1985 122000000.01 G.M.T.

 2430129.0000 00 JULIAN DATE

	X	Y	Z	DEPART	EARTH	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	-9.74347010-01	1.91661720-01	0.0	-2.09345700-01	-9.85005180-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.93018780-01	0.0	168.872
S/C	-9.74347010-01	1.91661720-01	0.0	-1.35394740-01	-1.21872520 00	-1.09956870-01	0.0	0.0	9.93018780-01	0.0	168.872

 NOVEMBER 19, 1985 5.689364000.00 G.M.T.

 243388.2540 00 JULIAN DATE

	X	Y	Z	PASS	INPUT TARGET	AT 12.019 KM/SEC	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	1.68125200 00	-1.84947470 00	-2.18540180-01	4.04557610-01	4.62595200-01	-2.05000580-02	2.50896890 00	-4.997	-47.728			
S/C	1.68125200 00	-1.84947470 00	-2.18540180-01	5.12655720-01	7.99184390-02	4.77657840-02	2.50896890 00	-4.997	-47.728			

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND INPUT TARGET IS 143.1084 DEGREES.

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 SEPTEMBER 11, 1985 4.734220140.00 G.M.T.

 243684.6570 00 JULIAN DATE

	X	Y	Z	PASS	INPUT TARGET	AT 10.421 KM/SEC	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	2.83561990 00	-6.15209350-01	2.03586390-01	2.46400010-01	4.87470940-01	1.26271820-01	2.92872310 00	4.014	-12.241			
S/C	2.83561990 00	-6.15209350-01	2.03586390-01	-6.25650620-02	3.31189510-01	7.61002610-02	2.92872310 00	4.014	-12.241			

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND INPUT TARGET IS 175.8354 DEGREES.

 JUNE 17, 1987 1.200000000.01 G.M.T.

 243684.6570 00 JULIAN DATE

	X	Y	Z	ARRIVE AT	ENCCKE(1987)	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	4.35695940-01	6.36513970-01	1.61858630-01	-1.40498390 00	-2.80783900-01	-1.83606270-01	7.88149220-01	11.851	55.608		
S/C	4.35695940-01	6.36513970-01	1.61858630-01	-1.40498390 00	-2.80783900-01	-1.83606270-01	7.88149220-01	11.851	55.608		

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND ENCCKE(1987) IS 247.2607 DEGREES.

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO ENCKE(1987) WITH FIXED ARRIVAL EXCESS SPEED

WITH VISITATIONS OF INPUT TARGET AND INPUT TARGET

ARRIVAL AT 30.000 DAYS BEFORE ENCKE(1987) PERIHELION

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III E/CENTAUR (COEFFICIENTS = 167238.9500 3480.2038 1753.6965)

LD = MAR 9, 1985, 12.0000 HOURS GMT AD = JUN 17, 1987, 12.0000 HOURS GMT FLIGHT TIME = 830.0000 DAYS.
JULIAN DATE 46134.0000 JULIAN DATE 46964.0000

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW)	15.0000	ALPHA T (KG/KW)	15.2850	TANKAGE FACTOR	0.1000	STRUCTURE FACTOR	0.0	EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS	
								B	D (KM/SEC)
									E
									0.0
									0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL	1027.1286	POWER PLANT	302.8500	PROPELLANT	374.5414	TANKAGE	37.4541	STRUCTURE	0.0	NET MASS	312.2830
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ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(I AU) (KW)	10.0000	P(HSKP) (KW)	0.0	P(TARG) (KW)	10.0000	THR(I AU) (N)	0.428984	ACC(I AU) (M/SEC**2)	4.1765370-04	ISP (SEC)	2900.000	EFFIC	0.61000	CHAR DEG (DAYS)	1.00000000 30
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EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)	3.0026235	MIN DIST (AU)	0.7881475	MAX PCWER (KW)	10.000000	MAX THRUST (N)	0.42898406	BURN TIME (DAYS)	815.89384	DEGRD TIME (DAYS)	231.63775	TRAV ANG (DEG)	247.29076
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DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)	-46.1900	PARK INC (DEG)	32.5000	DEP VINP (M/SEC)	8002.35326	C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)	64.037658	ARR VINP (M/SEC)	0.08770	C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)	0.000000
		AT LIMIT									

F. EXTRA ECLIPTIC MISSION

The objective of this mission is to place maximum payload in a circular orbit of 1.001 AU radius inclined 45 degrees to the ecliptic. The mission is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years (912.5 days) in duration and departs from Earth parking orbit on April 21, 1979. The solution given in this example is contained in the class of six-burn solutions which, for the mission duration assumed, tends to restrain the trajectory from deviating far from the nominal 1 AU solar distance. The specific case chosen uses the Titan III E/Centaur launch vehicle. The reference power (the power delivered to the power conditioners at 1 AU) is 20.35 kw and the specific impulse of the thrusters is 3000 seconds. The launch excess speed is optimized. The extra-ecliptic end conditions are invoked by setting IOUT = 1 and defining the desired values for AR, AE and AAI, the radius, eccentricity and inclination, respectively.

This case exhibits the use of several optional features of the program. A total of 0.65 kw of power developed by the solar arrays is reserved for housekeeping (non-propulsive) uses. This option is triggered with the input DPOW which is the ratio of housekeeping power to reference power. The power delivered to the power conditioners at distances below 1 AU is not permitted to exceed that delivered at 1 AU. This constraint is invoked by setting MODE equal to 5 and GAMMAX (the maximum permissible value of the power factor γ) equal to 1. The effects of launch asymptote declination are included in the launch vehicle performance model by setting LAUNCH equal to 1. The equatorial inclination of the launch parking orbit is limited to a maximum of 36 degrees through the input parameter XANG2. Since the geocentric declination of the launch asymptote for extra ecliptic missions is usually much greater than this inclination limit, the solution will include a non-coplanar injection maneuver from the launch parking orbit. The declination of the launch asymptote is optimized. Finally, the option of inputting the coefficients of the power profile is illustrated. The inputs for this case are listed on the next page.

It should be noted that the choice of final orbit radius of 1.001 AU rather than 1.0 AU was made to alleviate numerical difficulties arising as a result of the corner in the power curve at 1 AU. Neighboring trajectories terminating on opposite sides of the corner point tend to possess different partial derivatives (i.e., they will behave differently when subjected to the same perturbation). Consequently, if the final desired distance were exactly the point of the discontinuity, one might expect convergence retardation when the end conditions are nearly satisfied.

```
&MINPUT X1(2)=1.00,X2(2)=1.00,X3(2)=1.00,X4(2)=1.00,X5(2)=1.00
X6(2)=1.00,X7=1.00,X10(2)=1.00,X11(2)=1.00,X12=2.94199504
X13(2)=1.00,X15=3.1037001,X16=9.4353702
Y1(2)=1.00,Y2(2)=1.00,Y3(2)=1.00,Y4(2)=1.00,Y5(2)=1.00,Y6(2)=1.00
Y10(2)=1.00,Y11=20.3500,3.00,Y13(2)=1.00
LAUNCH=1,HBOOST=15,MTMASS=3,MODE=5
MOPT2=3,MOPT3=0,MYEAR=1979,MONTH=3,MDAY=21
BI=.6300,DI=0.00,CTANK=.03500,GAMMAX=1.00,DPOW=3.1941031941030-2
IOUT=1,AAI=45.00,AR=1.00100,XANG1=28.500,XANG2=36.00
ASOL=1.438200,0.00,-.223500,0.00,-.214700
X1=-1.8492690168360-02,X2=-3.4445458696870-01,X3=-5.2928946808260 00
X4= 7.2838600516620-01,X5= 6.4899582772630-01,X6=-3.2776418049730-01
X10=-3.8091507295560 01,X11= 2.7905740612560-04,X13= 5.3286065346450 03
&END
```


MINIMUM DENSITY = 0.0

MAXIMUM DPOWD = 1.4382000000000000 00
PROGRAM INPJTS

X 1 =	-1.8492690168360000-02.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.3033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000-08.
X 2 =	-3.4445458696870000-01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000-08.
X 3 =	-5.29289468626000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 4 =	7.2838600316620000-01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000-08.
X 5 =	6.4899582772630000-01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 6 =	-3.2776418049730000-01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000-08.
X 7 =	1.0000000000000000 00.	0.0	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 8 =	0.0	0.0	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 9 =	0.0	0.0	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X10 =	-3.6091507295560000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0033000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X11 =	2.7925740612559990-04.	1.0000000000000000 00.	9.9993999999999990-04.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X12 =	2.9419950000000000 04.	0.0	2.0003000000000000 03.	9.9993999999999990-04.
X13 =	5.3286065346449990 03.	1.0000000000000000 00.	5.0033000000000000 02.	9.9993999999999990-05.
X14 =	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X15 =	3.1037000000000000 01.	0.0	9.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X16 =	9.4353700000000000 02.	0.0	1.0033000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X17 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X18 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X19 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X20 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X21 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X22 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X23 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X24 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X25 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X26 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X27 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X28 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X29 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X30 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X31 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X32 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X33 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X34 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X35 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X36 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X37 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X38 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X39 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X40 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X41 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X42 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X43 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X44 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X45 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X46 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X47 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X48 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X49 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X50 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X51 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X52 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X53 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X54 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X55 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X56 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X57 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X58 =	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.

[illegible]

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CASE 1

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES			
NO.	INDEX	VALUE	WEIGHT
1	1	-1.8492690168360000D-02	1.00000000000000000000 00
2	2	-3.4445458696870000D-01	1.00000000000000000000 00
3	3	-5.2928946808260000D 00	1.00000000000000000000 00
4	4	7.2838600516620000D-01	1.00000000000000000000 00
5	5	6.4899582772630000D-01	1.00000000000000000000 00
6	6	-3.2776418049730000D-01	1.00000000000000000000 00
7	10	-3.8091507295560000D 01	1.00000000000000000000 00
8	11	2.7905740612559990D-04	1.00000000000000000000 00
9	13	5.3286065346449990D 03	1.00000000000000000000 00

PERTURBATION

STEP LIMIT

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE
1	1	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05
2	2	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05
3	3	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05
4	4	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05
5	5	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05
6	6	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05
7	10	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05
8	11	2.0350000000000000D 01	9.99999999999999999999D-05
9	13	0.0	9.99999999999999999999D-05

NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 1 (TOTAL 1) INHIBITOR IS 5.82080-11

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(-1.24926900-02) 2.PRIM2(-3.4454590-01) 3.PRIM3(-5.29299470 00) 4.PDOT1(7.28386010-01) 5.PDOT2(6.48955830-01)
6.PDOT3(-3.27764180-01) 10.DECLN(-3.80915070 01) 11.ACCEL(2.79057410-04) 13.VINFL(5.32860650 03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(1.367340-02) 2.DELTA Y(-2.042570-02) 3.DELTA Z(2.522030-02) 4.DELT XD(1.623970-02) 5.DELT YD(-2.408070-02)
6.DELT ZD(2.579040-02) 10.T.DECLN(1.750240-09) 11.POWER(2.035000 01) 13.T.VINFL(-3.712960-09)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 80.374 OFF 103.276 ON 218.909 OFF 247.259 ON 399.777 OFF
439.175 ON 567.999 OFF 618.895 ON 749.493 OFF 809.322 ON 912.500 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 20.3499999990
EFFICIENCY 0.6300000000
PROP TIME 712.1252770929
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN 11.3661826370
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 0.7804112626
INITIAL 3123.1976935923
PROPULSION 620.2499999709
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 63.4683722023
STRUCTURE 0.0
PAYLOAD 626.0972584950

NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 2 (TOTAL 4) INHIBITOR IS 1.81900-12

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(-9.00585420-03) 2.PRIM2(-3.51759130-01) 3.PRIM3(-5.20086320 00) 4.PDOT1(6.99109700-01) 5.PDOT2(6.28887180-01)
6.PDOT3(-3.33982070-01) 10.DECLN(-3.78439590 01) 11.ACCEL(2.66557430-04) 13.VINFL(5.11013770 03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-1.067250-05) 2.DELTA Y(-9.998500-04) 3.DELTA Z(-2.511110-03) 4.DELT XD(1.119830-03) 5.DELT YD(-7.224380-04)
6.DELT ZD(2.135280-03) 10.T.DECLN(2.709670-03) 11.POWER(2.030670 01) 13.T.VINFL(-1.690610-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 80.395 OFF 103.651 ON 219.584 OFF 247.918 ON 400.527 OFF
439.396 ON 566.714 OFF 616.029 ON 747.829 OFF 804.878 ON 912.500 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 20.3066573251
EFFICIENCY 0.6300000000
PROP TIME 715.6762058950
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN 9.8909155678
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 0.7843026914
INITIAL 3262.5709661616
PROPULSION 618.9289536062
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 63.5904842417
STRUCTURE 0.0
PAYLOAD 760.2234071214

NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 3 (TOTAL 7) INHIBITOR IS 5.68430-14

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(2.27360150-03) 2.PRIM2(-3.74362820-01) 3.PRIM3(-5.19223670 00) 4.PDOT1(7.09035730-01) 5.PDOT2(6.36032500-01)
6.PDOT3(-3.22266600-01) 10.DECLN(-3.78548400 01) 11.ACCEL(2.66600440-04) 13.VINFL(5.09859030 03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(9.717230-04) 2.DELTA Y(-4.332260-04) 3.DELTA Z(-1.018010-03) 4.DELT XD(-5.138860-04) 5.DELT YD(4.326990-05)
6.DELT ZD(3.845110-04) 10.T.DECLN(-3.745220-05) 11.POWER(2.035000 01) 13.T.VINFL(3.240760-05)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 80.299 OFF 103.546 ON 220.043 OFF 248.369 ON 400.927 OFF
439.925 ON 568.200 OFF 617.759 ON 749.422 OFF 806.781 ON 912.500 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 20.3499746867
EFFICIENCY 0.6300000000
PROP TIME 715.0113506635
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN 9.8704819932
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 0.7835740829
INITIAL 3269.1258074603
PROPULSION 620.2492284722
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 63.7565768462
STRUCTURE 0.0
PAYLOAD 763.5035208214

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

8 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 3 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG PDS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
SWITCH THRUST OFF							
4.010070330 02	9.928792430-01	4.021556660-02	2.212696930 01	3.931884210 01	2.479857700 02	9.758854130-01	4.361040980 02
2.480741760-01	-8.801594050-01	-3.407799650-01	9.467547830-01	3.587871210-01	-1.313031560-01	7.276817250-01	6.179208530-02
2.355275950-01	-2.135501860-01	-1.692560920 00	4.523715280-01	-1.130723800 00	4.568498310 00	2.337641390 00	9.491117440-02
-1.559122360 01	-4.386962160-01	0.0	9.027619370 01	9.566487680 00	9.956271730-01	1.000000000 00	-2.220446050-16
-6.605315360 01	4.903001100 01	7.456609170 01	-2.043843010 01	-7.4425943680 01	-2.085943000 00	1.020906030 00	3.493900950 02
SWITCH THRUST ON							
4.399952240 02	9.928792430-01	4.021556660-02	2.212696930 01	3.931884210 01	2.479857700 02	9.758854130-01	4.361040980 02
7.724348930-01	-4.500324890-01	-3.405740610-01	5.472870230-01	8.751594840-01	1.342932270-01	7.276817250-01	6.179208530-02
6.046266300-01	-7.884010370-01	1.405868520 00	6.783913500-01	-1.640980790 00	4.292903070 00	2.337641390 00	9.491117440-02
-1.559122360 01	-4.386962160-01	0.0	1.006179130 02	1.827083360 02	9.956271730-01	1.000000000 00	-1.421085470-14
7.682147830 01	-2.349917260 01	7.7793166960 01	-2.085521470 01	-3.022573790 01	-9.691429060-01	1.040894360 00	3.493900950 02
SWITCH THRUST OFF							
5.681922520 02	9.880509530-01	2.609246950-02	2.853850540 01	3.927535380 01	6.348007860 01	9.915455740-01	6.113861470 02
-1.506807640-01	8.836263620-01	4.238659590-01	-9.469304810-01	-2.402550930-01	2.242854670-01	6.272922520-01	7.163105630-02
2.747517860-01	-8.126470770-01	1.796782390 00	-1.208023730 00	1.539216380 00	-3.874477950 00	3.135158230 00	9.491117390-02
-2.149807820 01	-7.147457240-01	0.0	7.881195510 01	1.826646970 02	9.936630950-01	1.000000000 00	-1.998401440-15
8.021703660 01	8.963810900 01	8.993850920 01	2.530774530 01	9.967730200 01	1.481364300 00	1.002476670 00	4.775871220 02
SWITCH THRUST ON							
6.177877340 02	9.880509530-01	2.609246950-02	2.853850540 01	3.927535380 01	6.348007860 01	9.915455740-01	6.113861470 02
-8.126352050-01	3.984400910-01	4.475007360-01	-5.138137410-01	-8.222761690-01	-1.692743930-01	6.272922520-01	7.072549660-02
-7.596514920-01	6.687596400-01	-1.714643090 00	-1.113357320 00	1.737417860 00	-3.831950020 00	3.135158230 00	9.491117390-02
-2.149807820 01	-7.147457240-01	0.0	7.332521910 01	3.469896040 00	9.936630950-01	9.866692860-01	0.0
-8.496792010 01	4.865684340 01	8.667838360 01	2.630982150 01	1.538810000 02	8.167061320-01	9.842745950-01	4.775871220 02
SWITCH THRUST OFF							
7.496209950 02	1.008048750 00	1.322286570-02	3.669791410 01	3.858489670 01	2.399107740 02	9.988970520-01	7.869761060 02
4.073346740-02	-8.540298070-01	-5.164970410-01	9.313290370-01	2.348064760-01	-2.961152850-01	5.254455040-01	8.557494710-02
-6.461999620-01	6.699006430-01	-2.032552950 00	1.220095780 00	-1.967002170 00	3.546784520 00	4.329961250 00	9.491117310-02
-2.835893440 01	-1.095770480 00	0.0	1.072342150 02	3.476754720 02	1.003928530 00	1.000000000 00	-1.332267630-15
-8.130258780 01	3.625483640 01	8.299592590 01	-3.113573320 01	-8.726931260 01	-5.508538470-01	1.005083490 00	6.094203840 02

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH	VMAG	PROP TIME
8.069674900 02	1.038048750 00	1.322286570 -02	3.669791110 01	3.858489670 01	2.971215400 02	9.949174200 -01	8.441868720 02
7.973548400 -01	-2.721259110 -01	-5.291818420 -01	4.738377590 -01	8.478079300 -01	2.736805820 -01	5.254455040 -01	8.557494710 -02
7.835617570 -01	-1.429434320 00	1.627366430 00	1.502294470 00	-2.195337040 00	3.285782330 00	4.329961250 00	9.491117310 -02
-2.835893440 01	-1.095770480 00	0.0	1.135914070 02	1.956872790 02	1.003928530 00	1.000000000 00	-2.220446050 -16
7.946959820 01	-6.863345320 01	8.618216410 01	-3.213291830 01	-1.994404610 01	1.300956420 -01	1.009059750 00	6.094203840 02

SWITCH THRUST ON

INPUT TARGET

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

9.125000000 02	1.001065380 00	9.482929380 -05	4.499978360 01	3.576237590 01	4.278717760 01	1.000974630 00	9.482619080 02
3.007513090 -01	8.248284640 -01	4.807875000 -01	-8.543975790 -01	9.158705550 -03	5.196863550 -01	4.428474530 -01	1.013985430 -01
1.219411480 00	-1.874468100 00	2.728663000 00	-1.264304910 00	1.820503340 00	-2.369610530 00	5.782196730 00	9.491117590 -02
-3.470770810 01	-1.512336890 00	0.0	7.320874720 01	2.021395460 02	1.000532540 00	9.984459540 -01	9.355199940 -01
8.381241470 01	6.962279920 01	8.784916900 01	2.870627580 01	6.996698860 01	-1.594932950 -03	9.995583450 -01	7.149528940 02

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(1.4330221D-03)	2.PRIM2(-3.7127347D-01)	3.PRIM3(-5.1922233D 00)	4.PD3T1(7.0855915D-01)	5.PD3T2(6.3528635D-01)
6.PD3T3(-3.2643916D-01)	7.LMASS(1.0000000D 00)	8. LTAJ(0.0)	9.)	10.DECLN(-3.7853674D 01)
11.ACCEL(2.6664805D-04)	12.V JET(2.9419950D 04)	13.VINF1(5.0995285D 03)	14.VINF2(0.0)	15.TIME1(3.1037000D 01)
16.TIME2(9.4353700D 02)	17.IPARK(0.0)	18.VE-J1(0.0)	19.VELJ2(0.0)	20.VELO3(0.0)
21.THET1(0.0)	22.THET2(0.0)	23.THET3(0.0)	24.THET4(0.0)	25.THETS(0.0)
26.THET6(0.0)	27.THET7(0.0)	28.THET9(0.0)	29.THET9(0.0)	30.LDEGR(0.0)
31. PH11(0.0)	32. PH12(0.0)	33. P413(0.0)	34. PH14(0.0)	35. PH15(0.0)
36. PH16(0.0)	37. PH17(0.0)	38. P418(0.0)	39. PH19(0.0)	40.PH110(0.0)
41.PRI-A1 0.0)	42.PR2-A(0.0)	43.PR3-A(0.0)	44.PD1-A(0.0)	45.PD2-A(0.0)
46.PD3-A1 0.0)	47.VINF4(0.0)	48.TIME4(0.0)	49.KSAMP(0.0)	50.KOROP(0.0)
51.PRI-B(0.0)	52.PR2-B(0.0)	53.PR3-B(0.0)	54.PD1-B(0.0)	55.PD2-B(0.0)
56.PD3-B(0.0)	57.VINF5(0.0)	58.TIME5(0.0)	59.KSAMP(0.0)	60.KOROP(0.0)
61.PRI-C(0.0)	62.PR2-C(0.0)	63.PR3-C(0.0)	64.PD1-C(0.0)	65.PD2-C(0.0)
66.PD3-C(0.0)	67.VINF6(0.0)	68.TIME6(0.0)	69.KSAMP(0.0)	70.KOROP(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(3.62559D-05)	2.DELTA Y(-1.85804D-05)	3.DELTA Z(-4.36244D-05)	4.DELT XD(-4.20018D-05)	5.DELT YD(2.21776D-05)
6.DELT ZD(4.21362D-05)	7.)	8.)	9.)	10.T.DECLN(5.77598D-07)
11. POWER (2.03500D 01)	12.)	13.T.VINF1(-1.61358D-06)	14.)	15.)
16.)	17.)	18.)	19.)	20.)
21.)	22.)	23.)	24.)	25.)
26.)	27.)	28.)	29.)	30.)
31.)	32.)	33.)	34.)	35.)
36.)	37.)	38.)	39.)	40.)
41.)	42.)	43.)	44.)	45.)
46.)	47.)	48.)	49.)	50.)
51.)	52.)	53.)	54.)	55.)
56.)	57.)	58.)	59.)	60.)
61.)	62.)	63.)	64.)	65.)
66.)	67.)	68.)	69.)	70.)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 80.338 OFF 103.587 ON 220.047 OFF 248.415 ON 401.007 OFF
 439.995 ON 568.192 OFF 617.788 ON 749.621 OFF 806.967 ON 912.530 ON

POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL
20.34999990796	0.63000000000	714.9528938345	0.7835103206	0.0004006926
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD
3268.5660092059	620.2459719473	1821.0787330785	0.0	763.4795485224

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 12

422 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 32 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

LAUNCH ASYMPTOTE OFFSET FROM PRIMER = -32.786 DEGREES.

CASE 1 EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	1.005	75.7	ON 4.19D 00	-77.1	80.5	87.9	20.2	ON
4	1.065	1.0	1.004	75.3	MAX 4.19D 00	-77.1	80.5	87.9	20.2	0.0
5	8.379	7.6	1.000	72.6	0.03 4.15D 00	-77.2	79.6	87.7	20.3	0.0
4	8.428	7.7	1.000	72.5	0.03 4.13D 00	-77.2	79.5	87.7	20.3	0.0
4	80.338	82.2	0.889	52.3	OFF -4.03D-15	-60.4	44.8	69.5	20.3	37.7
6	91.933	96.6	0.870	51.4	MIN -7.45D-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
7	99.677	106.6	0.858	51.3	3.29D-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	103.587	111.8	0.853	51.3	ON -1.33D-15	73.2	-3.5	73.3	20.3	43.4
4	136.984	156.9	0.830	54.2	2.39D 00	85.4	-80.5	89.2	20.3	46.5
4	159.653	186.8	0.840	57.0	MAX 2.93D 00	87.2	-133.4	91.9	20.3	45.1
5	165.388	194.2	0.846	57.6	0.57 2.90D 00	87.3	-154.1	92.4	20.3	44.4
4	220.047	259.8	0.930	62.3	OFF -1.75D-14	64.0	108.4	98.0	20.3	30.2
8	234.249	275.5	0.952	63.3	MIN -7.08D-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	248.415	290.5	0.973	64.5	ON 2.39D-15	-58.5	99.2	94.8	20.3	18.8
4	257.189	299.5	0.984	65.3	6.50D-01	-68.1	97.2	92.7	20.3	14.5
4	272.871	314.9	1.000	66.7	1.74D 00	-74.7	93.7	91.0	20.3	0.0
5	315.465	353.8	1.019	70.4	3.17D 00	-78.1	84.3	88.0	19.9	0.0
4	316.962	355.2	1.019	70.5	3.49D 00	-78.1	84.0	88.8	19.8	0.0
5	325.138	362.3	1.018	70.9	3.53D 00	-78.0	82.1	88.4	19.8	0.0
4	335.882	371.8	1.016	71.1	3.15D 00	-77.7	79.5	87.8	19.9	0.0
4	356.676	390.7	1.006	70.3	2.84D 00	-76.5	73.6	86.2	20.2	0.0
3	366.544	399.8	1.000	69.5	2.39D 00	-75.6	70.3	85.2	20.3	0.0
6	401.007	434.9	0.976	65.2	OFF -2.22D-16	-66.1	49.0	74.6	20.3	17.8
6	420.432	456.6	0.965	62.8	MIN -1.24D 00	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	439.995	478.9	0.957	61.1	ON -1.12D-14	76.8	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	461.762	503.1	0.953	60.2	83.1	-23.5	77.9	77.9	20.3	23.8
4	467.030	508.7	0.954	60.2	1.52D 00	-60.5	86.6	86.6	20.3	24.6
5	476.946	518.9	0.955	60.3	1.31D 00	83.8	-67.2	87.6	20.3	24.6
4	503.064	544.6	0.962	61.2	2.27D 00	84.9	-78.6	89.0	20.3	24.3
6	509.882	551.0	0.965	61.5	MAX 2.79D 00	87.6	-115.0	91.0	20.3	22.2
5	518.520	559.2	0.969	61.8	2.75D 00	88.1	-133.9	91.3	20.3	21.4
4	529.847	570.1	0.974	62.1	2.51D 00	88.5	-172.2	91.5	20.3	20.3
4	544.170	584.0	0.980	62.3	2.26D 00	87.8	139.0	91.6	20.3	18.5
4	568.192	608.8	0.992	62.3	OFF -2.00D-15	86.0	111.0	91.4	20.3	16.0
5	588.100	630.6	1.000	61.3	1.51D 00	80.2	89.6	89.9	20.3	10.5
6	593.002	636.1	1.002	61.2	MIN -1.72D 00	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	604.245	648.5	1.006	61.1	1.04D 00	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	613.892	658.9	1.009	61.2	2.92D-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	617.788	663.0	1.010	61.3	ON 0.3	-85.0	48.7	86.7	20.1	0.0
5	633.894	679.4	1.013	62.1	1.10D 00	-87.1	42.5	87.9	20.0	0.0
5	651.984	696.2	1.015	63.6	2.04D 00	-87.6	48.8	88.4	19.9	0.0
4	658.478	701.9	1.015	64.3	2.28D 00	-87.6	52.6	88.5	19.9	0.0
4	668.726	710.5	1.014	65.4	2.56D 00	-87.4	57.8	88.6	19.9	0.0
6	683.476	722.6	1.013	66.8	MAX 2.71D 00	-86.8	62.1	88.5	20.0	0.0
7	692.955	730.2	1.011	67.4	2.65D 00	-86.3	62.8	88.3	20.0	0.0
4	704.394	739.6	1.009	67.7	2.10D 00	-85.6	61.9	87.9	20.1	0.0
6	711.876	745.9	1.007	67.6	2.15D 00	-85.1	60.3	87.6	20.1	0.0
4	743.566	775.5	1.000	64.5	4.29D-01	-82.3	42.9	84.3	20.3	0.0
4	749.621	781.9	0.999	63.6	OFF -1.33D-15	-81.3	36.3	83.0	20.3	3.8
6	774.265	815.8	0.995	59.6	MIN -2.00D 00	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	796.948	838.7	0.995	58.1	7.51D-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
6	806.967	850.3	0.995	57.8	ON -2.22D-16	79.5	-68.5	86.2	20.3	8.2
5	809.171	852.8	0.995	57.8	1.57D-01	80.1	-70.6	86.7	20.3	8.1
4	810.095	853.8	0.995	57.8	2.22D-01	80.3	-71.4	86.9	20.3	8.0
4	857.824	896.6	1.000	62.1	2.29D 00	88.4	-116.9	90.7	20.3	2.3
5	863.133	900.6	1.000	62.8	2.33D 00	89.1	-136.6	90.7	20.3	0.0
4	866.463	903.1	1.000	63.3	MAX 2.34D 00	89.4	-165.0	90.6	20.3	0.0
5	868.262	904.4	1.000	63.5	2.34D 00	89.4	171.9	90.6	20.3	0.0
6	895.587	924.9	1.001	65.7	1.75D 00	86.2	81.6	89.5	20.3	0.0
5	896.651	925.8	1.001	65.7	1.71D 00	86.1	60.8	89.4	20.3	0.0
4	898.104	926.9	1.001	65.7	1.55D 00	85.9	79.8	89.3	20.3	0.0
5	912.500	939.1	1.001	65.1	ON 9.35D-01	83.8	69.6	87.8	20.3	0.0

MISSION SCHEDULE

APRIL 21, 1979 1.238800000-01 5.411
24412251.0370-00 JULIAN DATE

DEPART EARTH

X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET -8.62926340-01	-5.15119080-01	0.0	4.96318420-01	-8.62411130-01	0.0	1.00498240 00	0.0	-149.165
S/C -8.62926340-01	-5.15119080-01	0.0	4.95430630-01	-7.80199270-01	-1.50185950-01	1.00498240 00	0.0	-149.165

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

OUT OF ECLIPTIC MISSION FINAL INCLINATION = 44.9998 DEG

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III E/CENTAUR

(COEFFICIENTS = 157238.9500 3480.2038 1753.6965)

LD = APR 21, 1979, 12.8880 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 43985.0370

AD = OCT 20, 1981, 0.8880 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 44897.5370

FLIGHT TIME = 912.5000 DAYS.

ALPHA A (KG/KW)
15.0000

ALPHA T (KG/KW)
15.0000

TANKAGE FACTOR
0.0350

STRUCTURE FACTOR
0.0

EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS
B 0.63000
D (KM/SEC) 0.0
E 0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL	POWER PLANT	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	NET MASS
3268.5460	620.2500	1821.3737	63.7378	0.0	763.4795

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW)	P(HSKP) (KW)	P(TARG) (KW)	THR(1 AU) (N)	ACC(1 AU) (M/SEC**2)	ISP (SEC)	EFFIC	CHAR DEG (DAYS)
20.3500	0.6500	20.3224	0.871551	2.6664800-04	3000.000	0.63000	1.00000000 30

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)	MIN DIST (AU)	MAX POWER (KW)	MAX THRUST (N)	BURN TIME (DAYS)	DEGRD TIME (DAYS)	TRAV ANG (DEG)
1.0189599	0.8296067	20.349999	0.37155141	714.95289	710.01587	948.26191

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)	PARK INC (DEG)	DEP VINP (M/SEC)	C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)	C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)
-37.8537	36.0000	5099.62849	26.006211	0.0	0.0
AT LIMIT					

G. COMET RENDEZVOUS MISSION

The objective of this mission is to deliver maximum payload to the comet Tempel II, rendezvousing at perihelion of the comet's path in the 1988 apparition. For the case shown, the arrival date is fixed at September 16, 1988; the launch date and launch excess speed are optimized to yield maximum payload for the nominally 4-year class of solutions. The launch vehicle assumed is the Titan III E/Centaur. The electric propulsion system parameters are representative of projections of the SERT III spacecraft. Specifically, the reference power is 8.671 kw, the specific impulse is 2900 seconds, the efficiency is 0.63376 and the specific propulsion system mass (arrays plus power conditioning and thruster subsystem) is 30.285 kg/kw.

This example illustrates the use of the solar array degradation option. This option is invoked by setting the characteristic degradation time TPOWER to a value less than 10^{10} . In this case, it is set to 7121* days which means that if the arrays were situated at 1 AU and oriented normal to the sun line for this amount of time, the power developed by the array would degrade to 1/e of its initial power output. The input MPOW = 1 forces the arrays to be oriented normal to the sun line throughout the mission. Setting the triggers X30(2) and Y30(2) to 1 results in the optimal adjustment of the trajectory to accomodate the degradation. The complete set of inputs for this case follows and the resultant program output begins on the next page.

```
&MINPUT X1(2)=1.D0,X2(2)=1.D0,X3(2)=1.D0,X4(2)=1.D0,X5(2)=1.D0
X6(2)=1.D0,X11(2)=1.D0,X13(2)=1.D0,X15(2)=1.D0,X7=1.D0
Y1(2)=1.D0,Y2(2)=1.D0,Y3(2)=1.D0,Y4(2)=1.D0,Y5(2)=1.D0,Y6(2)=1.D0
Y13(2)=1.D0,Y15(2)=1.D0,ALPHAT=15.285D0,MBOOST=15,MTMASS=3
MOPT2=3,MOPT3=43,MYEAR=1988,MONTH=9,MDAY=16,HOURL=17.22D0
X12=2.8439285D4,BI=.63376D0,DI=0.D0,CTANK=.1D0,Y11=8.671D0,3.D0,1.D-3
TPOWER=7121.D0,MPOW=1,X30(2)=1.D0,Y30(2)=1.D0
X1= 5.072998588224D 00, X2= 3.350183672126D 00, X3=-2.159808142389D 00
X4=-2.069314933312D 00, X5= 4.565247741305D 00, X6= 3.317322088503D-01
X11= 1.647979654151D-04,X13= 6.718039798493D 03,X15=-1.517625284470D 03
X30=-4.657406222646D-03 &END
```

*Corresponds to 5% degradation per year.

PROGRAM INPUTS

X 1	=	5.07299858224000D 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 2	=	3.3501823672126000D 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 3	=	-2.159808142389000D 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 4	=	-2.06931493333120C0D 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 5	=	4.565247741305000D 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 6	=	3.31732208850300C0D-01.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 7	=	1.0000000000000000 00.	0.0	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 8	=	0.0	0.0	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 9	=	0.0	0.0	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 10	=	0.0	0.0	3.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 11	=	1.64797965415100C0D-04.	1.0000000000000000 00.	3.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 12	=	2.843285000000000D 04.	0.0	9.999399939993999D-04.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 13	=	6.718039798492999D 03.	0.0	2.0000000000000000 03.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 14	=	0.0	0.0	5.0000000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 15	=	-1.517625284470000D 03.	1.0000000000000000 00.	8.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 16	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 02.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 17	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 18	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 19	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 20	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 21	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 22	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 23	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 24	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 25	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 26	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 27	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 28	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 29	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 30	=	-6.57406222645999D-03.	1.0000000000000000 00.	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 31	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 32	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 33	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 34	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 35	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 36	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 37	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 38	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 39	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 40	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 41	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 42	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 43	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000000000000 00.
X 44	=	0.0	0.0	1.0000000000000000 01.	1.0000000

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

[illegible]

CASE 1

ITERATOR PARAMETERS				
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES				
NO.	INDEX	VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION
1	1	5.0729985832400000 00	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
2	2	3.3501836721260000 00	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
3	3	-2.1598081423090000 00	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
4	4	-2.0693149333120000 00	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
5	5	4.5652477413050000 00	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
6	6	3.3173220850300000 -01	3.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
7	11	1.6479796541510000 -04	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
8	13	6.7160397984929900 03	5.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
9	15	-1.5176252847000000 03	8.0000000000000000 00	1.0000000000000000 00
10	30	-4.6574062226459990 -03	1.0000000000000000 01	9.9999999999999999 00
				1.0000000000000000 00

DEPENDENT VARIABLES				
NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE	WEIGHT
1	1	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
2	2	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
3	3	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
4	4	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
5	5	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
6	6	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
7	11	8.6710000000000000 00	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
8	13	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
9	15	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00
10	30	0.0	9.9999999999999999 00	1.0000000000000000 00

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 1 (TOTAL 1) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.6208D-11 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.0729986D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.3501837D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1595081D 00) 4.POOT1(-2.0693149D 00) 5.POOT2(4.5652477D 00)
6.POOT3(3.3173221D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6479797D-04) 13.VINFI(6.7180398D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5176253D 03) 30.LDEGR(-4.6574062D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-8.88898D-02) 2.DELTA Y(3.21013D-01) 3.DELTA Z(-1.56897D-03) 4.DELT XD(-1.14963D-01) 5.DELT YD(2.32885D-01)
6.DELT ZD(5.61628D-03) 11. POWER (8.67100D 00) 13.T.VINFI(-4.41645D-02) 15.T.TIME1(3.36196D-06) 30.T.DEGRD(2.32504D-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1517.625 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.6710000109 EFFICIENCY 0.6337600000 PROP TIME 1517.625844700 J 1.0915980827 PROP TIME RATIO 1.0000000000 AVE ACCEL 0.0001829860
INITIAL 2345.0574592971 PROPULSION 262.6012353301 PROPELLANT 443.0100468725 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 44.3010046873 PAYLOAD 1595.1451724072

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 2 (TOTAL 6) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.9605D-08 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.3132693D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.3270277D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1717152D 00) 4.POOT1(-2.0693180D 00) 5.POOT2(4.7839810D 00)
6.POOT3(3.1881327D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6287355D-04) 13.VINFI(6.6779946D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5192051D 03) 30.LDEGR(-2.8739127D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(2.52805D-01) 2.DELTA Y(3.10551D-02) 3.DELTA Z(-3.77541D-02) 4.DELT XD(-4.17647D-02) 5.DELT YD(-1.35767D-03)
6.DELT ZD(4.36855D-02) 11. POWER (8.65952D 00) 13.T.VINFI(-7.25369D-02) 15.T.TIME1(4.72499D-03) 30.T.DEGRD(3.86791D-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1519.205 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.6595241412 EFFICIENCY 0.6337600000 PROP TIME 1519.2050826052 J 1.0241766936 PROP TIME RATIO 1.0000000000 AVE ACCEL 0.0001799814
INITIAL 2369.6249929452 PROPULSION 262.2536886154 PROPELLANT 429.0728049390 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 42.9072804939 PAYLOAD 1635.3912188969

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 3 (TOTAL 16) ----- INHIBITOR IS 3.9063D-03 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.3133875D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.3268842D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1717072D 00) 4.POOT1(-2.0695322D 00) 5.POOT2(4.7840736D 00)
6.POOT3(3.1878921D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6099008D-04) 13.VINFI(6.7247596D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.51920481D 03) 30.LDEGR(-3.1763748D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-7.41178D-04) 2.DELTA Y(8.36556D-02) 3.DELTA Z(-1.09468D-02) 4.DELT XD(-5.15364D-02) 5.DELT YD(4.91521D-02)
6.DELT ZD(8.26291D-03) 11. POWER (8.45577D 00) 13.T.VINFI(-2.37939D-02) 15.T.TIME1(1.66400D-03) 30.T.DEGRD(1.44320D-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1206.867 OFF 1375.891 ON 1519.048 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.4557672000 EFFICIENCY 0.6337600000 PROP TIME 1350.0284116041 J 0.8691215491 PROP TIME RATIO 0.9887305043 AVE ACCEL 0.0001756068
INITIAL 2340.9387961429 PROPULSION 256.0829096522 PROPELLANT 373.4807477299 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 37.3480747730 PAYLOAD 1674.02706399878

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 4 (TOTAL 19) ----- INHIBITOR IS 1.52590-05 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.3132020D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.3269287D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1715769D 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.06899020D 00) 5.PDOT2(4.7827008D 00)
6.PDOT3(3.1889725D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6258740D-04) 13.VINFL(6.7131835D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5191023D 03) 30.LDEGR(-6.1577463D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-5.60128D-03) 2.DELTA Y(-1.72518D-02) 3.DELTA Z(2.42312D-04) 4.DELT XD(-1.73773D-03) 5.DELT YD(-1.22757D-02)
6.DELT ZD(8.54559D-03) 11. POWER (8.56555D 00) 13.T.VINFL(-2.85065D-02) 15.T.TIME1(4.81076D-04) 30.T.DEGRD(-1.46812D-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1236.139 OFF 1372.865 ON 1519.102 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.5655498465
EFFICIENCY 0.633760000
PROP TIME 1382.3770869819
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN 0.8952147629
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 0.9099960737
PROP TIME RATIO 0.0001776305

INITIAL 2348.0346249507
PROPULSION 259.4076771027
TANKAGE 38.0859423611
STRUCTURE 0.0
PAYLOAD 1669.6815818760

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 5 (TOTAL 22) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.9605D-08 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.2191362D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.2734061D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1659385D 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.0207369D 00) 5.PDOT2(4.6843639D 00)
6.PDOT3(3.0652065D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6373773D-04) 13.VINFL(6.7145376D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5190635D 03) 30.LDEGR(-7.2061816D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(1.33510D-03) 2.DELTA Y(2.14569D-03) 3.DELTA Z(-2.39479D-03) 4.DELT XD(-3.35654D-03) 5.DELT YD(-1.53897D-03)
6.DELT ZD(3.88333D-03) 11. POWER (8.62288D 00) 13.T.VINFL(-1.21597D-02) 15.T.TIME1(4.41532D-04) 30.T.DEGRD(-2.53145D-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1232.409 OFF 1374.451 ON 1519.064 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.6228773519
EFFICIENCY 0.633760000
PROP TIME 1377.0217396572
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN 0.9071750874
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 0.9064938549
PROP TIME RATIO 0.0001789778

INITIAL 2347.1431552637
PROPULSION 261.1438406009
TANKAGE 38.2703442890
STRUCTURE 0.0
PAYLOAD 1665.0255274835

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 6 (TOTAL 27) ----- INHIBITOR IS 7.4508D-09 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.1599153D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.2549972D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1596535D 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.0104620D 00) 5.PDOT2(4.6285800D 00)
6.PDOT3(2.8988390D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6440323D-04) 13.VINFL(6.7141174D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5189516D 03) 30.LDEGR(-5.9051982D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(7.45271D-04) 2.DELTA Y(-6.39267D-04) 3.DELTA Z(-1.51192D-03) 4.DELT XD(-7.33083D-04) 5.DELT YD(-3.71706D-03)
6.DELT ZD(1.70128D-03) 11. POWER (8.65910D 00) 13.T.VINFL(-3.47046D-03) 15.T.TIME1(-1.05360D-05) 30.T.DEGRD(-1.24976D-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1237.403 OFF 1369.671 ON 1518.952 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.6591006747
EFFICIENCY 0.633760000
PROP TIME 1386.6839452631
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN 0.9231469282
PROPELLANT TANKAGE 0.9129217404
PROP TIME RATIO 0.0001799027

INITIAL 2347.4620903736
PROPULSION 262.2408639344
TANKAGE 38.7056454019
STRUCTURE 0.0
PAYLOAD 1659.4481270183

NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 7 (TOTAL 32) ----- INHIBITOR IS 1.4901D-08 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.13364040 00) 2.PRIM2(3.26293130 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.15577140 00) 4.POOT1(-2.01417280 00) 5.POOT2(4.60484050 00)
6.POOT3(2.83878680-01) 11.ACCEL(1.64604170-04) 13.VINFI(6.71374320 03) 15.TIME1(-1.51877100 03) 30.LDEGR(-5.14129970-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(2.359270-04) 2.DELTA Y(-1.076080-04) 3.DELTA Z(-5.521000-04) 4.DELT XD(-3.291420-04) 5.DELT YD(-3.090670-03)
6.DELT ZD(7.414300-04) 11. POWER (8.670530 00) 13.T.VINFI(-6.589110-04) 15.T.TIME1(-2.239810-04) 30.T.DEGRD(-4.997740-04)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1239.035 OFF 1368.048 ON 1518.771 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.6705313436 EFFICIENCY 0.6337600000 PROP TIME 1389.7585967565 J PROP TIME RATIO 0.9280672161 AVE ACCEL 0.0001801835
INITIAL 2347.6914743591 PROPULSION 262.5870417409 PROPELLANT 388.4296679449 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 38.8429667945 PAYLOAD 1657.8317978787

NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 8 (TOTAL 36) ----- INHIBITOR IS 3.7253D-09 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.10884830 00) 2.PRIM2(3.29632600 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.15509700 00) 4.POOT1(-2.03582080 00) 5.POOT2(4.58725360 00)
6.POOT3(2.98458840-01) 11.ACCEL(1.64676450-04) 13.VINFI(6.71477670 03) 15.TIME1(-1.51840320 03) 30.LDEGR(-4.82285010-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(2.397290-04) 2.DELTA Y(-1.272850-04) 3.DELTA Z(-8.130750-05) 4.DELT XD(-1.093890-04) 5.DELT YD(-1.961720-03)
6.DELT ZD(4.015170-04) 11. POWER (8.672000 00) 13.T.VINFI(-1.331910-04) 15.T.TIME1(-1.487010-04) 30.T.DEGRD(-1.801870-04)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1238.824 OFF 1363.853 ON 1518.433 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.6719973228 EFFICIENCY 0.6337600000 PROP TIME 1393.3738931869 J PROP TIME RATIO 0.92176574035 AVE ACCEL 0.0001803267
INITIAL 2347.0578738041 PROPULSION 262.6314389198 PROPELLANT 389.7150553729 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 38.9715055373 PAYLOAD 1655.7398739742

NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 9 (TOTAL 39) ----- INHIBITOR IS 1.1642D-10 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.07601470 00) 2.PRIM2(3.34634300 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.15827550 00) 4.POOT1(-2.06716460 00) 5.POOT2(4.56091700 00)
6.POOT3(3.28989850-01) 11.ACCEL(1.64774060-04) 13.VINFI(6.71746290 03) 15.TIME1(-1.51788330 03) 30.LDEGR(-4.66131070-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(4.840580-04) 2.DELTA Y(-9.147750-04) 3.DELTA Z(-1.939140-05) 4.DELT XD(2.631540-04) 5.DELT YD(-7.398460-04)
6.DELT ZD(1.523960-04) 11. POWER (8.671050 00) 13.T.VINFI(-1.436760-04) 15.T.TIME1(9.641580-06) 30.T.DEGRD(-3.704220-06)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1237.601 OFF 1356.688 ON 1517.883 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER 8.6710499330 EFFICIENCY 0.6337600000 PROP TIME 1398.7961204684 J PROP TIME RATIO 0.9215839260 AVE ACCEL 0.0001805308
INITIAL 2345.4111595041 PROPULSION 262.6027472223 PROPELLANT 391.5490838753 MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN TANKAGE 39.1549083875 PAYLOAD 1652.1044200790

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

40 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 9 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

PAGE 1

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	MAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	RMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
S	LS	DENSITY	DPOWR	DPOWD	DEGRAD	CHI	CHI REF

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

0.0	1.880516470 00	4.599686060-01	3.610570230 00	1.192465440 02	1.800000000 02	1.015908430 00	0.0
4.963849450-01	-8.864945150-01	0.0	1.033722340 00	6.020455560-01	-7.547315200-02	1.000000000 00	2.722821470-02
5.073909600 00	3.348838750 00	-2.158814920 00	-2.068522770 00	4.565730810 00	3.310356990-01	1.000000000 00	-1.373000660-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.631060770 01	6.672519420 01	1.211764260 00	9.798429180-01	5.23368410 00
-1.594890530 01	9.409532320 01	9.393742880 01	0.0	-6.375345590 01	-9.682721730-01	1.198440130 00	0.0
0.0	-4.655926720-03	9.687549330-01	-1.245431430 00	6.530838360-01	1.300000000 00	0.0	0.0

SWITCH THRUST OFF

1.236831020 03	2.670456720 00	4.906303780-01	1.088257370 01	1.256320400 02	6.676745400 01	2.736706240 00	2.529460510 02
-2.636112110 00	-5.612965280-01	4.747843590-01	3.965664350-01	-4.460203160-01	-1.201154030-02	8.713523710-01	6.032873110-03
3.753070330-01	-1.410862880 00	7.031355380-01	1.929923320-01	1.901258400-01	-9.358536950-01	1.770179140 00	-1.373012670-02
-1.952116370 01	-1.884670690-01	0.0	8.092104460 01	1.301452630 02	1.423959140 00	1.907430540-01	-1.270511470-14
2.146249340 01	8.810506830 01	8.823744160 01	9.990652720 00	-1.679797550 02	-2.935071840 01	5.969450060-01	1.236831020 03
1.977884870 02	-2.276258480-04	1.335191740-01	-1.278136500-01	1.309881140 00	9.726056660-01	9.000000000 01	9.000000000 01

SWITCH THRUST ON

1.357152550 03	2.670456720 00	4.906303780-01	1.088257370 01	1.256320400 02	6.676745400 01	2.736706240 00	2.529460510 02
-1.506145910 00	-1.362417890 00	3.879444520-01	7.106329570-01	-2.855118230-01	-7.905360060-02	8.713523710-01	1.003256650-02
7.141749260-01	-8.623391710-01	-1.171796060 00	1.305279230-01	3.725147820-01	-8.547463840-01	1.770179140 00	-1.373012670-02
-1.952116370 01	-1.884670690-01	0.0	7.293758790 01	5.706362440 01	1.423959140 00	3.149087240-01	-8.239936510-17
-4.449865370 01	9.855055800 01	9.608756000 01	1.081428350 01	-1.378663790 02	-2.655124480 01	7.699490370-01	1.236831020 03
1.977884870 02	-2.276258480-04	2.339094340-01	-2.649232770-01	1.170696520 00	9.726056660-01	0.0	0.0

TEMPEL 11(1988)

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

1.517056370 03	3.036730040 00	5.444316480-01	1.243166500 01	1.191191310 02	1.910410780 02	1.363438100 00	3.708293540 02
8.867712800-01	-1.060322840 00	-5.703626660-02	7.862621480-01	6.695707070-01	-2.232464320-01	8.331846790-01	2.022630780-02
6.323711340-01	9.398167120-01	-2.184943770 00	-4.080751530-01	8.726228400-01	5.181773140-01	1.884739160 00	-1.373014410-02
-0.052469830 01	-2.613432850-01	0.0	7.957856500 01	2.022546020 01	1.151723060 00	6.064626290-01	8.164861330-01
-5.113642860 01	9.837360070 01	9.524279680 01	-2.362855150 00	-5.009352010 01	2.633763800-04	1.056585100 00	1.397534440 03
2.597744360 02	2.211485150-08	5.224930740-01	-5.798674790-01	9.030641530-01	9.641773290-01	0.0	0.0

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

```

1.PRIM1( 5.0739096D 00) 2.PRIM2( 3.3488387D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1589149D 00) 4.PDUT1(-2.0685228D 00) 5.PDUT2( 4.5657308D 00)
6.PDUT3( 3.3103570D-01) 7.LMASS( 1.0000000D 00) 8.LTAU( 0.0 ) 9. ) 10.DECLN( 0.0 )
11.ACCEL( 1.6478510D-04) 12.V.JET( 2.8439285D 04) 13.VINF1( 6.7177410D 03) 14.VINF2( 0.0 ) 15.TIME1(-1.5178564D 03)
16.TIME2( 0.0 ) 17.IPARK( 0.0 ) 18.VE-D1( 0.0 ) 19.VELJ2( 0.0 ) 20.VELJ3( 0.0 )
21.THET1( 0.0 ) 22.THET2( 0.0 ) 23.THET3( 0.0 ) 24.THET4( 0.0 ) 25.THETS( 0.0 )
26.THET6( 0.0 ) 27.THET7( 0.0 ) 28.THET9( 0.0 ) 29.THET9( 0.0 ) 30.LDEGR(-4.6559267D-03)
31.PH11( 0.0 ) 32.PH12( 0.0 ) 33.P413( 0.0 ) 34.PH14( 0.0 ) 35.PH15( 0.0 )
36.PH16( 0.0 ) 37.PH17( 0.0 ) 38.P419( 0.0 ) 39.PH19( 0.0 ) 40.PH110( 0.0 )
41.PRI-A( 0.0 ) 42.PR2-A( 0.0 ) 43.PR3-A( 0.0 ) 44.PD1-A( 0.0 ) 45.PD2-A( 0.0 )
46.PD3-A( 0.0 ) 47.VINF1( 0.0 ) 48.VINF2( 0.0 ) 49.KSAMP( 0.0 ) 50.KDROPI( 0.0 )
51.PRI-B( 0.0 ) 52.PR2-B( 0.0 ) 53.PR3-B( 0.0 ) 54.PD1-B( 0.0 ) 55.PD2-B( 0.0 )
56.PD3-B( 0.0 ) 57.VINF3( 0.0 ) 58.VINF3( 0.0 ) 59.KSAMP( 0.0 ) 60.KDROPI( 0.0 )
61.PRI-C( 0.0 ) 62.PR2-C( 0.0 ) 63.PR3-C( 0.0 ) 64.PD1-C( 0.0 ) 65.PD2-C( 0.0 )
66.PD3-C( 0.0 ) 67.VINF4( 0.0 ) 68.VINF4( 0.0 ) 69.KSAMP( 0.0 ) 70.KDROPI( 0.0 )

```

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

```

1.DELTA X( 4.65245D-06) 2.DELTA Y(-8.98292D-06) 3.DELTA Z(-6.49573D-07) 4.DELT XD( 2.39851D-06) 5.DELT YD(-6.47139D-06)
6.DELT ZD( 1.01292D-06) 7. ) 8. ) 9. ) 10. )
11.POWER( 8.67100D 00) 12. ) 13.T.VINF1(-1.06427D-06) 14. ) 15.T.TIME1( 7.73449D-08)
16. ) 17. ) 18. ) 19. ) 20. )
21. ) 22. ) 23. ) 24. ) 25. )
26. ) 27. ) 28. ) 29. ) 30.T.DEGRD( 2.21149D-08)
31. ) 32. ) 33. ) 34. ) 35. )
36. ) 37. ) 38. ) 39. ) 40. )
41. ) 42. ) 43. ) 44. ) 45. )
46. ) 47. ) 48. ) 49. ) 50. )
51. ) 52. ) 53. ) 54. ) 55. )
56. ) 57. ) 58. ) 59. ) 60. )
61. ) 62. ) 63. ) 64. ) 65. )
66. ) 67. ) 68. ) 69. ) 70. )

```

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1236.831 OFF 1357.153 ON 1517.856 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

```

POWER 8.6710000072 EFFICIENCY 0.6337600000 PROP TIME 1397.5344446940 PROP TIME RATIO 0.9207290424 AVE ACCEL 0.0001805291

```

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

```

INITIAL 2345.2405989059 PROPELLANT 391.2220623059 TANKAGE 39.1222062306 PAYLOAD 1652.2950951515

```

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY 2.2.4.4.4.4.4.4.4/

204 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 7 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	SWITCH FUNCTION	THRUST ANGLES PSI	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	1.016	86.1	ON	-15.9	93.9	8.5	ON
4	1.834	2.1	1.016	87.7	ON	-15.8	93.3	8.5	ON
4	2.644	3.1	1.016	88.4	ON	-15.7	93.1	8.5	ON
4	13.958	16.2	1.024	98.7	MAX	-14.4	88.9	8.4	ON
5	83.425	80.3	1.364	MAX	4.350	-0.4	69.7	5.5	ON
4	152.250	114.2	1.867	115.4	1.22	19.1	62.8	3.3	ON
5	173.169	121.2	2.016	101.0	MIN	24.6	64.5	2.9	ON
4	226.549	135.4	2.372	67.2	2.57	36.5	67.3	2.2	ON
5	339.725	155.6	2.992	MIN	4.01	51.5	73.6	1.4	ON
7	367.048	159.4	3.115	16.9	MAX	4.07	74.8	1.3	ON
7	539.712	178.8	3.679	171.8	MIN	2.70	79.9	1.0	ON
5	546.123	179.4	3.694	MAX	178.3	2.71	80.2	0.9	ON
4	555.809	180.3	3.714	167.8	MAX	5.190	82.5	0.8	ON
4	714.156	194.5	3.913	24.1	MAX	61.3	83.0	0.9	ON
5	748.378	197.5	3.922	2.8	MAX	62.7	84.4	0.9	ON
5	748.744	197.5	3.922	2.8	MAX	62.7	84.4	0.9	ON
4	757.403	198.3	3.922	6.6	MAX	62.7	84.4	0.9	ON
5	759.248	198.4	3.922	7.8	MAX	62.7	84.4	0.9	ON
5	946.761	215.3	3.742	MAX	172.0	2.76	85.7	1.2	ON
5	953.421	216.0	3.729	168.6	MIN	2.75	86.1	1.3	ON
4	1131.643	236.1	3.207	17.6	MAX	4.16	88.1	1.7	ON
4	1236.031	252.8	2.737	50.4	OFF	-1.270-14	88.1	1.7	ON
5	1296.317	265.5	2.420	89.3	MIN	-2.970-01	88.1	1.7	ON
7	1357.153	282.9	2.068	134.8	ON	-8.240-17	88.1	1.7	ON
5	1394.950	297.1	1.845	MAX	158.0	0.97	88.1	1.7	ON
6	1432.834	315.0	1.636	133.2	MIN	0.76	88.1	1.7	ON
5	1441.045	319.9	1.591	125.7	0.77	7.170-01	88.1	1.7	ON
4	1444.313	321.3	1.577	123.8	0.77	7.330-01	88.1	1.7	ON
4	1446.468	322.6	1.569	122.1	0.77	7.450-01	88.1	1.7	ON
4	1489.227	350.0	1.417	97.8	MAX	8.790-01	88.1	1.7	ON
4	1517.072	370.1	1.383	89.4	0.96	8.230-01	88.1	1.7	ON
3	1517.855	370.7	1.383	89.2	0.96	8.150-01	88.1	1.7	ON
4	1517.856	370.7	1.383	89.2	0.96	8.150-01	88.1	1.7	ON

MISSION SCHEDULE

	X	Y	Z	DEPART	EARTH	XDOF	YDOF	ZDOF	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	4.9638494D-01	-8.8648451D-01	0.0	8.5633575D-01	4.8498863D-01	0.0	4.8498863D-01	0.0	1.0159984D 00	0.0	-60.753
S/C	4.9638494D-01	-8.8648451D-01	0.0	1.0337229D 00	6.0204556D-01	-7.5473152D-02	6.0204556D-01	-7.5473152D-02	1.0159984D 00	0.0	-60.753

SEPTEMBER 16, 1988 1.722300000D-01 G.M.T.1
 2447421.2180 00 JULIAN DATE

ARRIVE AT TEMPEL II(1988)

	X	Y	Z	XDOF	YDOF	ZDOF	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	8.8676663D-01	-1.0603139D 00	-5.7035617D-02	7.8625975D-01	6.6957718D-01	-2.2324744D-01	1.3834282D 00	-2.363	-50.093
S/C	8.8677128D-01	-1.0603229D 00	-5.7036267D-02	7.8525215D-01	6.6957071D-01	-2.2324643D-01	1.3834381D 00	-2.363	-50.094

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND TEMPEL II(1988) IS 10.9158 DEGREES.

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO TEMPEL II(1988) WITH FIXED ARRIVAL EXCESS SPEED

ARRIVAL AT TEMPEL II(1988) PERIHELION

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III E/CENTAUR

(COEFFICIENTS = 167236.9500 3480.2038 1753.6965)

LO = JUL 21, 1984. 20.6671 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 45903.3611AD = SEP 16, 1988. 17.2200 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 47421.2175

FLIGHT TIME = 1517.8564 DAYS.

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW)	ALPHA T (KG/KW)	TANKAGE FACTOR	STRUCTURE FACTOR	B	D (KM/SEC)	E
15.0000	15.2850	0.1000	0.0	0.63376	0.0	0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL	POWER PLANT	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	NET MASS
2345.2406	262.6012	391.2221	39.1222	0.0	1052.2951

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW)	P(HSKP) (KW)	P(TARG) (KW)	T4R(1 AU) (N)	ACC(1 AU) (M/SEC**2)	ISP (SEC)	EFFIC	CHAR DEG (DAYS)
8.6710	0.0	5.2586	0.386461	1.647851D-04	2900.000	0.63376	7.12100000 03
							CONSTRAINED MAX

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)	MIN DIST (AU)	MAX POWER (KW)	MAX THRUST (N)	BURN TIME (DAYS)	DEGRD TIME (DAYS)	TRAV ANG (DEG)
3.9221510	1.0155371	8.498784	0.37878516	1397.53444	259.77444	370.82935

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)	PARK INC (DEG)	DEP VINP (M/SEC)	C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)	C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)
-5.7634	28.5000	6717.74104	45.128045	0.20776	0.000000

H. MULTIPLE BALLISTIC SWINGBY MISSION

This computer run demonstrates how the program may be effectively used in the investigation of all-ballistic missions (with electric propulsion absent).

In general, trajectories are forced to be all-ballistic by setting the propulsion-time adjoint variable $X8$ to a "large" negative number ($X8 = -1.D3$) with respect to the mass ratio adjoint variable $X7 = 1.D0$. These settings (together with the reference thrust acceleration $X11 = 1.D-4$, jet exhaust speed $X12 = 1.D0$, and non-zero primer vector components $X2 = .1D0$ at the launch planet and $X42 = .1D0$ at the first intermediate-target) guarantee that the electric propulsion thrust switch-function will be maintained negative, yielding ballistic flight at all times. The electric propulsion specific masses $ALPHAA$ and $ALPHAT$ are also set to zero, so that the net spacecraft mass equals the launch vehicle payload.

The particular ballistic mission simulation demonstrated here involves a March 6, 1985 launch of a 1,635 kg payload by an Atlas/Centaur launch vehicle (using the launch vehicle selection default-value of $MBOOST = 0$; actually, changing $MBOOST$ alters the payload mass computation but not the C_3 or the trajectory).

The primary target is the Earth, specified by $MOPT3 = 3$, and there is one intermediate target, the comet Giacobini-Zinner, specified by $MOPTX = 41$. The launch occurs fifteen days before ($X15 = -15.D0$) the reference date ($MYEAR = 1985$, $MONTH = 3$, $MDAY = 21$), and the spacecraft passes Giacobini-Zinner 174.22 days ($X48$) after the reference date and arrives back at Earth 353 days ($X16$) after the reference date.

Ten days after passing Giacobini-Zinner a deep-space burn (of 188.9 m/sec) makes possible the re-targeting to Earth. This is accomplished by inputting $TDV = 1.00010D5$ together with $X64(2)$, $X65(2)$, and $X66(2) = 1.D0$.

The deep space burn velocity-increment (X64, X65, X66) initial guess is the zero vector, by default. The deep-space burn could just have well occurred before arriving at Giacobini-Zinner (e.g., TDV = 2.000005D5). The iteration sequence consists of a 6x6 hunt, with the independent variables being the initial heliocentric velocity at Earth (X18, X19, X20) and the deep-space burn velocity increment (X64, X65, X66), and the dependent variables being the position targeting at Giacobini-Zinner (Y41, Y42, Y43) and at Earth (Y1, Y2, Y3). The setting MAXHAM = 0 is made to avoid unwarranted BAD HAMILTONIAN warning messages due to the presence of the deep-space burn.

The detailed printout of the iteration sequence is omitted by setting NPRINT = 3 (compared to the default value NPRINT = 7), and three extra lines are added to each print-block by setting MPRINT = 2.

Finally, the multiple ballistic swingby option is invoked by means of MOPT4 = - 3, 42, which directs the spacecraft to swingby the primary target (Earth) in such a manner as to re-target to Earth (MOPT4(1) = - 3), and then, at the second Earth passage, to again swingby in such a manner as to target to the comet Borrelly (MOPT4(2) = 42). Furthermore, the first Earth swingby is specified as unpowered (MSWING(1) = - 1) having T2(1) = 480 days as the initial guess of the Earth-to-Earth transfer time, and the second Earth swingby is specified to be powered (MSWING(2) = - 5) with a specified transfer time from Earth to Borrelly (T2(2) = 127 days) and using the input Earth-departure heliocentric velocity initial-guess XSWING(1, 2) = .62D0, .91D0, 0.D0. Both swingby iterations converged, and the powered-swingby incremental speed turned out to be -13.7 m/sec, the minus sign denoting a braking burn. The default value of TGO = - 1.D0 resulted in the printout of several pages describing the trajectory segments following the time of primary target passage.

It should be noted that the trajectory simulation would have terminated at the primary target (first Earth encounter) if MOPT4(1) were zero, and would have terminated at the second Earth encounter had MOPT4(2) been zero. The

mission, as simulated, thus consists initially of a comet-flyby, followed by a second comet-flyby making use of a double Earth-swingby to reach the second comet.

The inputs for this computer run are listed below, and the resulting program output is displayed on the following pages.

```
&MINPUT X7=1.D0,X2=.1D0,X42=.1D0,X8=-1.D3,ALPHAA=0.D0,ALPHAT=0.D0
X64(2)=1.D0,X65(2)=1.D0,X66(2)=1.D0,X18(2)=1.D0,X19(2)=1.D0,X20(2)=1.D0
Y1(2)=1.D0,Y2(2)=1.D0,Y3(2)=1.D0,Y41(2)=1.D0,Y42(2)=1.D0,Y43(2)=1.D0
MYEAR=1985,MONTH=3,MDAY=21,MOPT2=3,MOPT3=3,MOPTX=41,X11=1.D-4,X12=1.D0
TDV=1.00010D5,X15=-15.D0,X16=353.D0,X48=174.22D0
X18=-8.3276D-2,X19=-1.0034D0,X20=-2.0143D-3
T2=480.D0,127.D0,XSWING(1,2)=.62D0,.91D0,0.D0
MOPT4=-3,42,MSWING=-1,-5,MPRINT=2,MAXHAM=0,NPRINT=3 &END
```


Y57	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999399999999999D-05.
Y58	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y59	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y60	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y61	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y62	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y63	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y64	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y65	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y66	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y67	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y68	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y69	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.
Y70	=	0.0	.	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05.

END

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

PAGE 1

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	MODE	ARG POS	RMAG	MASS RATIO	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	L7	L7	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONC	CLOCK	HMAC	POWER FNCT	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PS1	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	VMAG	PROP TIME
R1 REL	R2 REL	R3 REL	V1 REL	V2 REL	V3 REL	RMAG REL	RMAG REL	VMAG REL
S/C NUC MAG	S/C TOT MAG	GEO NUC MAG	ANG(V,R)	ANG(V,X)	ANG(V,Y)	RMAG ECL	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL
R1 REL ECL	R2 REL ECL	R3 REL ECL	V1 REL ECL	V2 REL ECL	V3 REL ECL	RMAG ECL	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL
0.0	9.966431370-01	9.877358070-02	1.012293300-01	3.458709420 02	1.800000000 02	9.922389820-01	0.0	
-9.62221040-01	2.422123450-01	0.0	-1.481254690-01	-9.951537530-01	-1.769923210-03	1.000000000 00	1.703031860-02	
0.0	1.000000000-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.000000000 00	-2.479404690-02	
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.673317390 01	2.824917620 02	9.934383060-01	1.0009919740 00	-8.650362410 04	
-9.816716580-02	-7.587092060 01	7.587094180 01	0.0	1.658709420 02	-5.662913340 00	1.006118920 00	0.0	
-3.495828890 08	-1.429000980 06	3.840250440 07	4.084347130 01	-1.501755770 01	-1.453723040 01	3.796095180 08	4.588079630 01	
1.912533690 01	1.893708290 01	1.912533690 01	1.893708290 01	2.710054390 01	-1.847243120 01	3.796095180 08	4.588079630 01	
-3.797058240 07	3.398198320 08	-1.648760240 08	-2.417045180 01	-3.993010820 01	2.2985866570 00	3.796095180 08	4.588079630 01	

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

GIACOB-ZIN(1985)

END OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 1, THRUST OFF

1.892200000 02	9.966431370-01	9.877358070-02	1.012293300-01	3.458709420 02	2.925690260 01	1.031830110 00	2.092556930 02
9.960727880-01	2.692757310-01	8.909602210-04	-1.651044050-01	9.527190150-01	1.551126430-03	1.000000000 00	1.619452160-02
8.905341390-02	5.195455710-02	2.915005070-04	7.030975570-02	-5.991054940-02	-1.249933590-04	1.000000000 00	-2.479404690-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.010628970 01	7.627306110 01	9.934383060-01	9.603559020-01	-9.153409050 04
9.118137630-02	1.513198430 01	1.513225260 01	4.947351940-02	1.512780630 01	5.296272890 00	9.669205880-01	0.0
-1.634932600 01	-2.387458100 01	-1.407311070 01	5.032253230-01	-1.392008540 01	1.513023970 01	3.217683210 01	2.060510690 01
-1.698502370 01	-1.826888580 01	1.511060130 01	1.339544310 01	8.832212590 01	4.745201770 01	3.217683210 01	2.060510690 01
-8.552795700 00	-3.101268090 01	6.417390670-01	1.558600060 00	-3.520454280 00	2.024223210 01	3.217683210 01	2.060510690 01

GIACOB-ZIN(1985)

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2, THRUST OFF

1.892200000 02	9.966431370-01	9.877358070-02	1.012293300-01	3.458709420 02	2.925690260 01	1.031830110 00	2.092556930 02
9.960727880-01	2.692757310-01	8.909602210-04	-1.651044050-01	9.527190150-01	1.551126430-03	1.000000000 00	1.619452160-02
8.905341390-02	5.195455710-02	2.915005070-04	7.030975570-02	-5.991054940-02	-1.249933590-04	1.000000000 00	-2.479404690-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.010628970 01	7.627306110 01	9.934383060-01	9.603559020-01	-9.153409050 04
9.118137630-02	1.513198430 01	1.513225260 01	4.947351940-02	1.512780630 01	5.296272890 00	9.669205880-01	0.0
-1.208744450 07	6.818518530 07	1.332867580 05	-9.826659340 00	-2.686773230 00	4.649892060-02	6.924841930 07	1.018745010 01
1.573590770 01	1.334148520 01	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000000 30	1.547059360 02	2.615128950-01	6.924841930 07	1.018745010 01
1.249239290 06	6.923702200 07	1.332867580 05	-1.015991360 01	-7.470970320-01	4.649892060-02	6.924841930 07	1.018745010 01

DEEP SPACE BURN 188.9 METERS/SECOND AT 199.22 DAYS

EARTH

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

3.680000000 02	9.986165720-01	1.034847000-01	1.079255140-01	3.486292000 02	1.7999842650 02	9.929569780-01	3.627555180 02
-9.734610710-01	1.957986300-01	5.664450510-08	-9.543435330-02	-1.301842980 00	-1.085530520-03	1.000000000 00	1.701477440-02
4.423972600-02	5.726471970-01	9.086427640-04	-4.716424170-01	9.017742720-02	-1.065531000-05	1.000000000 00	-2.520507910-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.612970300 01	2.827036970 02	9.939428660-01	1.008997940 00	-8.855679360 04
-1.648836890-02	-8.304507040 01	8.304507070 01	3.288511270-06	1.896274650 02	-5.931020270 00	1.006379950 00	0.0
9.370437850 02	-4.494823190 03	8.473961320 00	-3.551054320 00	-1.776539290-01	-5.616036930-02	4.591465020 03	3.555938830 00
-4.526972090 00	-7.580248210 00	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000000 30	1.769965160 02	-9.049328670-01	4.591465020 03	3.555938830 00
-3.246200580 01	4.591343250 03	8.473961320 00	3.516379190 00	-5.259509980-01	-5.616036930-02	4.591465020 03	3.555938830 00

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(0.0)	2.PRIM2(1.0000000D-01)	3.PRIM3(0.0)	4.POOT1(0.0)	5.POOT2(0.0)
6.POOT3(0.0)	7.LMASS(1.0000000D 00)	8.LTAD(-1.0000000D 03)	9. (0.0)	10.DECLN(0.0)
11.ACCEL(1.0000000D-04)	12.V JET(1.0000000D 00)	13.VINF1(0.0)	14.VINF2(0.0)	15.TIME1(-1.5000000D 01)
16.TIME2(3.3300000D 02)	17.IPAK(0.0)	18.AVE-31(-1.4812547D-01)	19.VE-32(-9.9515375D-01)	20.VEL03(-1.7689232D-03)
21.THET1(0.0)	22.THET2(0.0)	23.THET3(0.0)	24.THET4(0.0)	25.THET5(0.0)
26.THET6(0.0)	27.THET7(0.0)	28.THET8(0.0)	29.THET9(0.0)	30.LDEGR(0.0)
31.PHI1(0.0)	32.PHI2(0.0)	33.PHI3(0.0)	34.PHI4(0.0)	35.PHI5(0.0)
36.PHI6(0.0)	37.PHI7(0.0)	38.PHI8(0.0)	39.PHI9(0.0)	40.PHI10(0.0)
41.PRI-A(8.9053414D-02)	42.PR2-A(5.1954557D-02)	43.PR3-A(2.9150051D-04)	44.PDI-A(7.0309756D-02)	45.PD2-A(-5.9910549D-02)
46.PD3-A(-1.2499936D-04)	47.VINF1(0.0)	48.TIME1(1.7422000D 02)	49.KSAMP(0.0)	50.KDOP(0.0)
51.PRI-B(0.0)	52.PRI2-B(0.0)	53.PRI3-B(0.0)	54.PDI-B(0.0)	55.PD2-B(0.0)
56.PD3-B(0.0)	57.VINF2(0.0)	58.TIME2(0.0)	59.KSAMP(0.0)	60.KDOP(0.0)
61.PRI-C(0.0)	62.PRI2-C(0.0)	63.PRI3-C(0.0)	64.PDI-C(5.5734329D-03)	65.PD2-C(3.0309412D-03)
66.PD3-C(1.3643332D-04)	67.VINF3(0.0)	68.TIME3(0.0)	69.KSAMP(0.0)	70.KDOP(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-2.16993D-07)	2.DELTA Y(3.06910D-05)	3.DELTA Z(5.66445D-08)	4. (0.0)	5. (0.0)
6. (0.0)	7. (0.0)	8. (0.0)	9. (0.0)	10. (0.0)
11. (0.0)	12. (0.0)	13. (0.0)	14. (0.0)	15. (0.0)
16. (0.0)	17. (0.0)	18. (0.0)	19. (0.0)	20. (0.0)
21. (0.0)	22. (0.0)	23. (0.0)	24. (0.0)	25. (0.0)
26. (0.0)	27. (0.0)	28. (0.0)	29. (0.0)	30. (0.0)
31. (0.0)	32. (0.0)	33. (0.0)	34. (0.0)	35. (0.0)
36. (0.0)	37. (0.0)	38. (0.0)	39. (0.0)	40. (0.0)
41.DEL X A(-5.71715D-08)	42.DEL Y A(-2.07305D-07)	43.DEL Z A(4.28973D-09)	44. (0.0)	45. (0.0)
46. (0.0)	47. (0.0)	48. (0.0)	49. (0.0)	50. (0.0)
51. (0.0)	52. (0.0)	53. (0.0)	54. (0.0)	55. (0.0)
56. (0.0)	57. (0.0)	58. (0.0)	59. (0.0)	60. (0.0)
61. (0.0)	62. (0.0)	63. (0.0)	64. (0.0)	65. (0.0)
66. (0.0)	67. (0.0)	68. (0.0)	69. (0.0)	70. (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)	0.0	OFF	189.220 VISIT	199.220 ON	368.000 OFF	
POWER	18175.6839354431	EFFICIENCY	0.0000000045	ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS		
				PROP TIME	J	
				0.0	0.0	
INITIAL	1634.7360602603	PROPULSION	0.0	MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN		
				PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	
				0.0	0.0	
				STRUCTURE		PAYLOAD
				0.0		1634.7360602603
				PROP TIME RATIO		AVE ACCEL
				0.0		0.0001000000

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 5

0 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS, 52 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS													
I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE		
0	0.0	0.0	0.992	3.4	0.0	OFF	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON		
4	82.559	93.1	0.898	54.6	0.23	-8.17D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0		
5	179.513	200.2	1.016	77.6	MAX	-9.03D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0		
4	189.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0		
0	189.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0		
4	199.220	218.3	1.047	82.5	0.45	OFF -9.27D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0		
4	267.702	275.6	MAX	106.2	0.29	-9.72D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0		
4	368.000	362.8	0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF -8.95D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON		

CASE 1

MISSION SCHEDULE

MARCH 6, 1985 1.22000000 01 G.M.I.
 2495131000 00 JULIAN DATE

	X	Y	Z	DEPART	EARTH	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	-9.62222100-01	2.42212340-01	0.0	-2.63153550-01	-9.73554920-01	0.0	9.92238980-01	0.0	165.871		
S/C	-9.62222100-01	2.42212340-01	0.0	-1.48123170-01	-9.95153750-01	-1.76892320-03	9.92238980-01	0.0	165.871		

SERIES 11, 1985 1.72000000 01 G.M.I.
 2495131000 00 JULIAN DATE

PASS GIACOB-ZIN(1985) AT 20.605 KM/SEC

	X	Y	Z	DEPART	EARTH	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	9.96072850-01	2.69279940-01	8.90955930-04	-2.17132910-01	1.07091490 00	-6.79352090-01	1.03183020 00	0.049	15.128		
S/C	9.96072790-01	2.69279730-01	8.90960220-04	-1.65103110-01	9.52719010-01	1.56112640-03	1.03183010 00	0.049	15.128		

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND GIACOB-ZIN(1985) IS 209.2569 DEGREES.

MARCH 9, 1986 1.20000000 01 G.M.I.
 2495131000 00 JULIAN DATE

PASS EARTH AT 3.556 KM/SEC

	X	Y	Z	DEPART	EARTH	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	-9.73460850-01	1.95767940-01	0.0	-2.13193350-01	-9.84184680-01	0.0	9.92950710-01	0.0	168.629		
S/C	-9.73461070-01	1.95798630-01	5.66445050-08	-9.54343350-02	-1.00184300 00	-1.893553050-03	9.92950710-01	0.000	168.627		

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND EARTH IS 2.7583 DEGREES.

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO EARTH FLYBY

WITH VISITATION OF GIACOB-ZIN(1985)

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS ATLAS(SLV3X)/CENTAUR

(COEFFICIENTS = 77360.1300 3652.7918 1653.7180)

LD = MAR 6, 1985, 12.0000 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 46131.0000

AD = MAR 9, 1986, 12.0000 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 46499.0000

FLIGHT TIME = 368.0000 DAYS.

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW)	0.0	ALPHA T (KG/KW)	0.0	TANKAGE FACTOR	0.0300	STRUCTURE FACTOR	0.0	B	0.76000	D (KM/SEC)	13.00000	E	0.0
EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS													

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL	1634.7361	POWER PLANT	0.0	PROPELLANT	0.0	TANKAGE	0.0	STRUCTURE	0.0	NET MASS	1634.7361
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ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW)	18175.6839	P(HSKP) (KW)	0.0	P(TARG) (KW)	18339.2277	THR(1 AU) (N)	0.163474	ACC(1 AU) (M/SEC**2)	1.0000000D-04	ISP (SEC)	0.102	EFFIC	0.00000	CHAR DEG (DAYS)	1.0000000D 30
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EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)	1.1019581	MIN DIST (AU)	0.8982011	MAX POWER (KW)	0.0	MAX THRUST (N)	0.3	BURN TIME (DAYS)	0.0	DEGRD TIME (DAYS)	0.0	TRAV ANG (DEG)	362.75652
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DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)	-5.1246	PARK INC (DEG)	28.5000	DEP VINP (M/SEC)	3407.29049	C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)	11.609629	ARR VINP (M/SEC)	3555.93883	C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)	12.644701
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SWINGBY CONTINUATION ANALYSIS

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

11 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 4 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

EARTH		SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO		EARTH			
PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	NODE (DEG)	AR3 PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
60.0441	3837.49	162.1081	185.7729	108.232	527.95	895.95	3557.35
ARRIVAL V00 =	1.180590570-01	-1.765830020-02	-1.885530520-03	MAG =	1.193872350-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
DEPARTURE V00 =	1.140582540-01	-3.527076530-02	5.00585920-07	MAG =	1.193872420-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
ARRIVAL V00 =	9.888750470-01	-1.479077740-01	-1.579340110-02	MAG =	1.000000000 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
DEPARTURE V00 =	9.553638390-01	-2.954317790-01	4.192960520-05	MAG =	1.000000000 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
HELIOCENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 177.0. DEPART ANGLE = 174.2. BEND ANGLE = 0.7 DEGREES.							
SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPITIC = -6.0 DEGREES.							

POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = 0.0 METERS/SECOND. BEND ANGLE = 8.7 DEGREES. (P-ANETOCENTRIC)

POWERED SWINGBY ANALYSIS ONLY. FOR FIXED SWINGBY LEG FLIGHT TIME 127.0 DAYS.

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

5 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 2 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

ARRIVAL V00 =	1.050964190-01	-5.673956340-02	-4.655296630-07	MAG =	1.194346490-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 =	8.326140180-02	8.240406530-02	-1.798177080-02	MAG =	1.185168140-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
ARRIVAL V00 =	8.799491610-01	-4.750678620-01	-3.897777270-05	MAG =	1.000000000 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
DEPARTURE V00 =	7.025281840-01	6.952943030-01	-1.517233710-01	MAG =	1.000000000 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)
HELIOCENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 5.7. DEPART ANGLE = 78.9. BEND ANGLE = 73.3 DEGREES.						
SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPITIC = 9.1 DEGREES.						

POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = -13.7 METERS/SECOND. BEND ANGLE = 73.3 DEGREES. (PLANETOCENTRIC)

EARTH SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO BORRELLY(1987)

PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	NODE (DEG)	AR3 PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
3.3636	7057.96	15.9836	15.8632	263.592	127.00	1022.95	17349.74

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

DETAILED PRINT OF POST-SWINGBY TRAJECTORY SEGMENT TO EARTH

FOR SOLUTION HAVING 60.04 PASSAGE DISTANCE

PAGE 2

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POKER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	R3 REL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
R1 REL	R2 REL	R3 REL	V1 REL	V2 REL	V3 REL	RMAG REL	VMAG REL
S/C NUC MAG	S/C TOT MAG	GEO NUC MAG	GEO TOT MAG	ANG(V,R)	ANG(V,XV)	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL
R1 REL ECL	R2 REL ECL	R3 REL ECL	V1 REL ECL	V2 REL ECL	V3 REL ECL	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL
START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 3, THRUST OFF							
3.68000000 02	1.036259580 00	1.093004390 01	2.865711310 05	1.799999910 02	3.496274740 02	9.929569780 01	3.627565180 02
-9.734610710 01	1.957986300 01	5.664450510 08	-9.943510390 02	-1.219455460 00	5.005353920 07	1.000000000 00	1.701477440 02
4.423972260 02	5.726471970 01	9.086427640 04	-4.716424170 01	9.317742720 02	-1.065531000 05	1.000000000 00	-2.550375910 02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.612970400 01	2.827036970 02	1.011859460 00	1.008997940 00	-3.566158740 04
9.067126560 02	-8.304506190 01	8.304507070 01	3.268511270 06	1.636274650 02	-5.901671430 00	1.024293310 00	0.0
9.370437850 02	-4.494823190 03	8.473961320 00	-3.537655370 00	3.601298000 01	1.493991200 03	4.591465820 03	3.555939050 00
-4.526972070 00	-7.580248210 00	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000300 30	1.741873710 02	2.402389420 04	4.591465820 03	3.555939050 00
-3.246200580 01	4.591343250 03	8.473961320 00	3.397215590 00	-1.050537400 00	1.493991200 05	4.591465820 03	3.555939050 00

EARTH

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

8.959458970 02	1.036259580 00	1.093004390 01	2.865711310 05	1.799999910 02	1.459345130 02	1.012050770 00	0.800635580 02
8.383606430 01	-5.669903470 01	1.407953980 07	6.490089110 01	7.680902400 01	-4.655226600 07	1.000000000 00	1.660655590 02
-5.745927250 01	-7.098020000 01	-8.220367550 04	8.094332940 01	-5.489732690 01	-5.163421370 04	1.000000000 00	-2.550375910 02
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.942840390 01	2.605668390 02	1.011859460 00	9.047924370 01	-3.560570580 04
-5.153042720 02	-9.503224590 01	9.503224570 01	7.970926230 06	-3.406549570 01	6.131398520 00	1.005572600 00	0.0
3.769626320 01	-7.023045200 00	2.106285070 01	3.539751350 00	3.534217540 01	-1.386578210 03	4.374900120 01	3.557351060 00
-1.315872610 01	-1.764379180 01	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000300 30	5.701724400 00	-2.4233251870 04	4.374900120 01	3.557351060 00
2.729361300 01	-2.693306730 01	2.106285070 01	3.130288990 00	-1.689983170 00	-1.306576210 05	4.374900120 01	3.557351060 00

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	0.992	3.4	OFF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	82.559	93.1	MIN	54.6	OFF	0.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	179.513	200.2	1.016	77.6	MAX	0.47	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	189.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	OFF	0.46	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
0	199.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	OFF	0.46	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	199.220	218.3	1.047	82.5	OFF	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	267.702	275.6	MAX	106.2	OFF	0.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	368.000	362.8	0.993	101.8	OFF	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
0	368.000	362.8	0.993	101.8	OFF	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	368.005	362.8	0.993	84.2	MIN	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	434.075	436.2	MIN	54.6	OFF	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	521.214	530.2	1.032	83.4	MAX	0.34	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	626.726	616.2	MAX	169.8	OFF	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
9	632.049	620.2	1.149	179.5	MIN	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
7	632.345	620.4	1.149	MAX	180.0	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5	742.568	712.1	1.012	82.8	MAX	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	819.377	796.2	MIN	57.9	OFF	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
3	895.946	880.1	1.012	92.6	MIN	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
4	895.946	880.1	1.012	149.5	OFF	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0

AUGUST 19, 1987 1.072015189D-01 G.M.T.
 2237022.249E-02 JULIAN DATE

PASS EARTH AT 3.557 K4/SEC

X	Y	Z	PASS	EARTH	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	8.3838046D-01	-5.6689017D-01	0.0	5.4391219D-01	8.2483050D-01	0.0	0.0	1.0120505D 00	0.0	-34.065
S/C	8.3838046D-01	-5.6689035D-01	1.4079540D-07	6.4900391D-01	7.6809094D-01	-4.6552966D-07	1.0120508D 00	0.0	0.000	-34.065
TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND IS 160.0636 DEGREES.										

DETAILED PRINT OF POST-SWINGBY TRAJECTORY SEGMENT TO BORRELLY(1987)

FOR SOLUTION HAVING 3.36 PASSAGE DISTANCE

PAGE 3

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
R1 REL	R2 REL	R3 REL	V1 REL	V2 REL	V3 REL	RMAG REL	VMAG REL
S/C NUC MAG	S/C TOT MAG	GEO NUC MAG	GEO TOT MAG	ANG(V,R)	ANG(V,XY)		
R1 REL ECL	R2 REL ECL	R3 REL ECL	V1 REL ECL	V2 REL ECL	V3 REL ECL	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 4, THRUST OFF

8.95945897D 02	1.31675896D 00	2.31624927D 01	9.34109222D 01	1.45934393D 02	1.79999511D 02	1.01205077D 00	8.80063558D 02
8.38380647D 01	-5.66890347D 01	1.40795398D 07	6.27173891D 01	9.37234569D 01	-1.79817708D 02	1.00000000D 00	1.66065959D 02
-5.76592725D 01	-7.09802000D 01	-8.22036755D 04	8.09433294D 01	-5.48973269D 01	-5.16342137D 04	1.00000000D 00	6.85470793D 02
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.94284059D 01	2.60568839D 02	1.11629508D 00	9.84792437D 01	-3.58057058D 04
-9.8025299D 01	-9.50231976D 01	9.50224579D 01	7.37092523D 06	-3.40654957D 01	5.90543552D 01	1.10306165D 00	0.0
-1.69367987D 08	-6.70264746D 07	7.21319315D 07	2.63030352D 01	5.91323267D 01	5.18989117D 00	1.95910895D 08	2.74545826D 01
1.73856513D 01	1.69804738D 01	1.73856509D 01	1.69804739D 01	1.66528869D 01	1.08985033D 01		
-1.19806972D 08	-6.19246515D 07	1.42144577D 08	2.60083123D 01	3.05278047D 00	-8.24635270D 03	1.95910895D 08	2.74545826D 01

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END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

1.02294590D 03	1.31675896D 00	2.31624927D 01	9.34109222D 01	1.45934393D 02	2.87810226D 02	1.35864643D 00	9.87074273D 02
3.80201236D 01	1.30419417D 00	-2.10878993D 02	-7.34535522D 01	4.16015951D 01	1.38933263D 03	1.00000000D 00	1.09773500D 02
8.11785347D 01	-4.19642936D 01	4.26549064D 03	2.10373153D 01	4.35492117D 01	5.25233184D 03	1.00000000D 00	6.85470793D 02
0.0	0.0	0.0	1.03022842D 02	2.62522979D 02	1.11629508D 00	6.46819844D 01	-3.89521325D 04
3.76840368D 01	-1.01086943D 02	1.01086701D 02	-8.89336191D 01	7.37474369D 01	1.32703396D 01	8.44164020D 01	0.0
4.6651881D 00	-9.59694915D 00	-2.09227858D 00	4.70047212D 00	-1.13557788D 01	-1.22460387D 01	1.09612553D 01	1.73497439D 01
-1.70193161D 01	-2.00098098D 01	1.48530107D 01	1.42706238D 01	7.42807077D 01	-4.48969591D 01		
8.27254589D 00	2.54795529D 00	-6.72473244D 00	4.72217933D 00	3.25534561D 00	-1.63742896D 01	1.09612553D 01	1.73497439D 01

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	COMMUNICATION DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	0.992	3.4	0.0	OFF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	ON
4	82.559	93.1	MIN	54.6	0.23	-8.150 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	179.513	200.2	1.016	77.6	MAX	-9.030 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	189.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF	-9.150 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	189.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF	-9.150 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	199.220	218.3	1.047	82.5	0.15	OFF	-9.270 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	207.702	275.6	MAX	106.2	0.29	-9.720 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	368.000	362.8	0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF	-8.350 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	ON
0	368.000	362.8	0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF	-8.350 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	368.005	362.8	0.993	84.2	MIN	-3.570 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	434.075	436.2	MIN	54.6	0.17	-3.520 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	521.214	530.2	1.032	83.4	MAX	-3.500 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	626.726	616.2	MAX	169.8	0.16	-3.590 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	632.049	620.2	1.149	179.5	MIN	-3.590 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	632.345	620.4	1.149	MAX	0.16	-3.590 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	742.568	712.1	1.012	82.8	MAX	-3.590 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	819.377	796.2	MIN	57.9	0.20	-3.520 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	895.946	880.1	1.012	92.6	MIN	-3.580 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	895.946	880.1	1.012	149.5	0.00	OFF	-3.590 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	ON
0	895.946	880.1	1.012	149.5	0.00	OFF	-3.580 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	895.946	880.1	1.012	151.1	MIN	-3.590 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	943.191	945.8	1.150	MAX	0.16	-3.590 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	1022.946	987.9	1.359	125.6	0.53	OFF	-3.900 04	0.0	0.0	0.0	ON

DECEMBER 24, 1987 14:20:15:00.01 G.M.T.
 -----223715312190 30 JULIAN DATE-----

PASS BORRELLY(1987) AT 17.350 KM/SEC

PLANET	S/C	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
		3-80201180-01	1.3041942D 00	-2.1087854D-02	-8.9337316D-01	3.0572085D-01	5.5064037D-01	1.3586464D 00	-0.889	73.747
		3-80201240-01	1.3041942D 00	-2.1087899D-02	-7.3453352D-01	4.1601595D-01	1.0893026D-03	1.3586464D 00	-0.899	73.747

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND BORRELLY(1987) IS 267.8769 DEGREES.

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